C&D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetics, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

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C&D
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 186 DECEMBER 31 1966 No. 4533

Lysergic Acid Diethylamide

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL URGED

THE United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs on December 19 called on governments to take immediate action to control the import, export and production of the hallucinogenic drug LSD and similar substances.

It recommended that the use of LSD "and substances producing similar ill-effects, either immediately or readily by conversion" should be restricted to scientific research and medical purposes. The need for reinforcing national control on those drugs by international measures was emphasised in a report by a special committee.

Sulphonamides

A BROADCAST HISTORY

A HISTORY of the sulphonamides —their discovery, development and use—is recounted by Stephen Grenfell in "The Sulpha Drugs," a programme being broadcast in the B.B.C. Home Service on January 5, 1967. Among the contributors are Professor L. P. Garrod (formerly professor of bacteriology, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and currently consultant in chemotherapy, Post-graduate Medical School of London); Mr. G. N. Henderson (Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry); Dr. L. Colebrook (formerly director of research laboratories on puerperal fever, Queen Charlotte's Hospital), and Mr. A. Morrison (managing director, CIBA Laboratories, Ltd.).

Selling of Medicines

"FOCUS" SUPPORTS SOCIETY'S VIEW

THE statement by the Pharmaceutical Society's Council on the promotion of medicines (see *C. & D.*, October 22, p. 389) has gained the support of the Government - sponsored Consumer Council. The January 1967 issue of the Council's magazine *Focus* quotes from the statement the sections stressing the pharmacist's professional responsibility in selling medicines to the public, and recommending that pharmacists should give preference to products of manufacturers whose promotional methods were consistent with the views set out in the statement. "The Consumer Council supports these recommendations . . . In fact *Focus* understands there is considerable pressure among Pharmaceutical Society members to get 'patent' medicine advertising to the general public banned altogether. This would mean that someone who wanted a cough mixture would have to go to a chemist and ask his advice on which product was best for their needs." The issue also contains an article by Dr. M. A. Phillips on the price of drugs. In his article Dr. Phillips (a director Southern Consultants, Ltd., Pesticides and Agricultural Developments, Ltd., and Chelsea Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd.) argues against earlier *Focus* articles by Professor A. Macgregor and Sir Derrick Dunlop.

Consulting Scientists

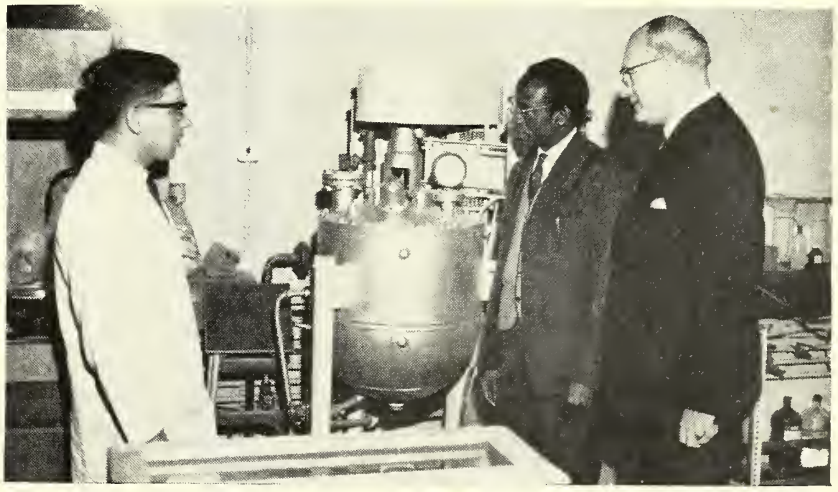
COLLEGES' ACTIVITIES CRITICISED

COMPETITION between subsidised laboratories and consulting scientists was the subject of criticism at the recent fourth assembly of the International Union of Independent Laboratories, organised by the Association of Consulting Scientists and held in Leamington Spa. Fifty consultants from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, U.S.A. and the United Kingdom took part. Dr. H. H. Chambers, United Kingdom, criticised a Ministry of Education directive that encouraged staff of technical teaching establishments to engage in consulting work for industry. He stressed the serious threat posed by the growing consulting activities of universities and technical colleges, particularly when they involved expensive laboratory facilities and the employment of free student labour. Many colleges charged totally unrealistic fees, bearing little relation either to the value of the work done or to the cost of carrying it out, he claimed. The following officers were elected: *President*: Dr. H. Ph. Boddaert, Holland; *Vice-presidents*: Drs. H. Barent, United Kingdom and W. Fresenius, Germany; *Secretary-General*: Mr. A. Herzka, United Kingdom.

Brakes on Vehicles

STRICTER REQUIREMENTS FROM 1968

THE urgent necessity of checking the braking performance of vehicles is impressed upon all vehicle operators by the Traders Road Transport Association. The Motor Vehicles (Consolidated Construction and Uses) Regulations 1966 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s. 6d.) require that on and after January 1, 1968, all goods vehicles must be able to attain specified braking efficiencies. The Association points out that in many instances some



SEEING THINGS FOR HIMSELF: Mr. A. A. Egboh (pharmaceutical registrar and secretary of the Pharmacists Board of Nigeria), who was recently in England on a World Health Organisation fellowship, photographed during a visit to Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, in company with Dr. T. H. Whittet (deputy chief pharmacist, Ministry of Health). On the left is Mr. B. R. Barnes (manager of the company's control and development division).

modifications to braking systems may be necessary to attain the new standards and that, if plans are not put in hand immediately, operators may not be able to obtain the required parts in time. Heavy penalties may be imposed on owners whose vehicles do not satisfy the standards.

Ergotamine Production

STEP TOWARDS SUBMERGED CULTURE

ERGOTAMINE (a lysergic acid peptide) has been produced for the first time in submerged culture in shake flasks from a strain of *Claviceps purpurea,* according to the 1965-66 report of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. The biochemistry department of the College reports that yields of up to 1 mgm. per ml were obtained. Experiments to reproduce those yields in stirred fermenters are in progress.

Nielsen Drug Index

N.H.S. PAYMENTS AND TURNOVER

THE average weekly turnover obtained by retail pharmacists during September-October was £6,898,000, an increase of 3·6 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1965. The average weekly cash sales in retail pharmacies were:— Multiples, £454: large independents, £540; medium independents, £269: small independents, £133. It was estimated that the multiple pharmacies obtained 38·6 per cent. of the total turnover during the period whilst the large, medium and small independents obtained 12·7, 20·9 and 27·8 per cent. respectively. The average weekly National Health Service payments per shop were:— Large independents, £328; multiples, £224; medium independents, £194; small independents, £127. During September independent pharmacies dispensed 67·7 per cent. of the National Health Service prescriptions (an average of 1,402 per shop per month), whilst the multiple pharmacies dispensed 32·3 per cent. (an average of 1,906 per shop per month). National Health Service payments amounted to 31·0 per cent. of the total turnover in multiple pharmacies and 41·1 per cent. in independents.

National Research

WIDENING FIELDS FOR INVESTMENT

THE *Bulletin of the National Research Development Corporation,* December 1966, lists selected new inventions available for licensing, including an arterial blood-pressure recorder developed at the Newcastle upon Tyne general hospital and designed to meet the need for an apparatus that could be used by an operator single-handed in cases where puncture of an artery is justified. The device is non-electric, has no moving parts, and needs minimal adjustment. The Corporation is also taking an increasing interest in the flame-proofing of organic materials, the treatment of industrial effluents, and the applications of plasma and other high-temperature systems, and invites information from firms with inventions or ideas for innovation in those fields that might qualify for financial support from the Corporation.

Billingham Explosion

NEW AMMONIA PLANT AFFECTED

AN explosion at a new ammonia plant of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., at Billingham, co. Durham, on December 14, was reported to have damaged only a small part of the plant. The plant was later shut down. The explosion was followed by a fire, which took an hour to control. Three men were admitted to hospital with minor burns. The plant, one of three being built at Billingham to increase ammonia production, had just finished its "running in" trials.

Photographic Sales

INCREASED SALES IN SECOND QUARTER

IN the second quarter of 1966 the total value of manufacturers' deliveries of photographic goods showed an increase of 12 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1965. Home deliveries were 13 per cent. and exports 11 per cent. higher. Total deliveries at £26,771,000 were the highest ever recorded. Giving the information the Board of Trade's Business Monitor states that, for the home market, sensitised materials, especially all types of film, showed a continuing rise over the corresponding period of 1965. Substantial increases were recorded in deliveries of cine cameras, but those of miniature cameras were again lower. Standard cine projector sales increased by more than 50 per cent. but other cine projectors were well down. Deliveries of image projectors and other photographic apparatus showed some increase, and other cine apparatus doubled.

Import Duties

EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN CHEMICALS

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 7) Order, 1966, which includes a new list of goods (mainly chemicals) which are temporarily exempted from import duty until December 30, 1967, unless a shorter period is indicated against any item. Photographic film base of cellulose acetate is partially exempt from import duty until that date. The definitions of some of the chemicals, for which temporary exemption from import duty is continued for a further period in 1967, have been amended to take account of the revised system of chemical nomenclature in British Standard 2474:1965 and of new approved names. The Order comes into operation on December 31, and has been published as S.I. 1966 No. 1566 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s.). The Import Duties (General) (No. 11) Order 1966, consolidates as at December 31, the Import Duties (General) (No. 10) Order 1964 and the various Orders amending it. Among other things it also eliminates the remaining import duty on a wide range of goods of E.F.T.A. origin; provides for the removal of the import duty on (among others) mustard seed of E.F.T.A. origin; and incorporates changes in the names of certain chemicals. Copies of the Order cost 22s. 6d.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Ulster Chemists

PRESIDENTIAL DINNER

AT the annual presidential dinner of the Ulster Chemists' Association held in Belfast on December 14, about sixty guests were welcomed by the new president (Mr. T. I. O'Rourke). The toast "The President" was proposed by Mr. J. C. Wellwood, who spoke of Mr. O'Rourke's enthusiasm and energy in everything he took up. Mr. O'Rourke had, for example, been president of South Antrim Gaelic Athletic Association for thirteen years. All U.C.A. members would feel confident that the future of the Association was safe in his hands. Replying, Mr. O'Rourke said he hoped to uphold the dignity of the office. He paid tribute to his vice-president (Mr. J. Knox) and the office staff, and thanked Miss A. E. Strachan (former secretary) for her continuing interest in the Association. In the rapidly changing world of pharmacy, he said, the U.C.A. had prepared itself to meet the problems of both the present and the future, and he intended to take his full share of the work involved. Mr. J. A. Brown proposed the toast to the immediate past-president (Mr. J. K. McGregor), who had put in a hard year's work in the interests of the profession. Mr. McGregor had given her husband support and encouragement, and her friendliness, warmth and charm had endeared her to everyone. Mr. McGregor thanked Mr. Brown and the committee for their help during his term of office. He believed that the year ahead would be one of continuing progress. "The Guests" was proposed by Mr. T. S. Purce, and replied to by Mr. A. T. Hardy (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland).

THE REPUBLIC

Pharmacy Act, 1962

WHY SECTION 2 IS DELAYED

THE Minister for Health (Mr. Flanagan) told Mr. R. Ryan (F.G.) in the *Dail* on November 17 that he was aware of the disappointment among pharmacists at the delay in bringing into operation section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1962. Discussions had been held with the Society, but it was not practical to bring the section into operation until regulations had been made under section 14 of the Poisons Act, 1961. *Comhairle na Nimheanna* (the Poisons Council) had been consulted and recommendations for comprehensive regulations (in regard to section 14) had been received from that body. The recommendations, which were complex and far-reaching, were being examined by his Department, which was at present in consultation with the *Comhairle* about them. When the regulations were made, section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1962 would be brought into operation.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

IN the new shopping centre at Stillorgan, co. Dublin, branch pharmacies

have been opened by Roches' chemists, O'Connell Street, Dublin, and by Mr. Frank Murray, South Circular Road, Dublin. Skerries' Pharmaceutical, Ltd., have opened at Strand Street, Skerries, co. Dublin. The County Pharmacy, Ltd., North Main Street, Cork; Evans' pharmacy, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin; the pharmacy of Eric Massey, Ltd., Harcourt Street, Dublin, and the pharmacy of Padraig O Mathhumhna, Cashel, have closed.

More than fifty pharmacists and doctors attended a symposium dealing with the poisons and control of sale regulations in Athlone on December 11. Organised by the Midland Pharmaceutical Federation, the symposium was presided over by Mr. A. Gleeson, M.P.S.I. (chairman of the Federation). Speakers were Messrs. D. J. Kennelly (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland Council) and J. G. Coleman (registrar).

NEWS IN BRIEF

Acetorphine and etorphine have been added to Part I of the Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Act by the Dangerous Drugs Act 1965 (Modification) (No. 2) Order 1966 on January 9, 1967.

A piece of rock thrown through the pharmacy window of Mr. P. J. Brown, 66 Fortune Green Road, London, N.W.6, on December 18, caused considerable damage to Christmas stock on display.

Two new advisory leaflets published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are:—No. 422 Use of Chemicals for Hand Cleansing of Farm Dairy Equipment and No. 545 Potato Gangarene (H.M. Stationery Office, price fourpence each).

Products accepted in November for the Design Index of the Council of Industrial Design, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1, included a portable transparency slide projector (model Rank Duo-Scope) of Lloyd Optical Products, Ltd., 52 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.

The Medical Research Council's atheroma research unit at Glasgow Western Infirmary is being reconstituted to undertake a programme of research on hypertension and kidney disease. Dr. A. F. Lever (St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London) has been appointed director.

The National Health Service (Superannuation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 and the National Health Service (Superannuation (Scotland) Amendment) Regulations, 1966 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. each) introduce a revised basis for calculating the superannuation benefits payable to doctors, dentists and part-time hospital specialist and other part-time officers.

The Industrial Development (Variation of Rate of Grant) Order, 1966 (H.M. Stationery Office, price fivepence) increases the standard rate of investment grant from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. and the rate of grant on development area expenditure from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. in respect of eligible expenditure incurred between January 1, 1967 and December 31, 1968. The order was effective from December 30.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

In for a Penny

At the time these words are read — but that, as an opening statement will not do. The death of one year and the birth of another is a sombre moment in which one should, above all things, observe a due sense of modesty. I should, therefore, begin by saying, at the time these words *could* be read (for I realise that it is just possible that those who normally read this column may be occupied with reflections of a retrospective rather than topical description as the year draws to a close) I shall, in all probability, be engaged in the melancholy task of making resolutions for the New Year. I am not certain that "task" is the correct word, for the list, from long habit, writes itself, if with less buoyancy and hope than in earlier years. But I find that, as time passes, the order of precedence in the resolutions has undergone considerable alteration, and in recent years a new item has made its appearance. It is now at the top of the list, and it says (as befits the outlook of an elderly gentleman who is reluctant to face the fact) "I must learn to accept change gracefully." And the older I become, the more I am forced to the realisation that that is the most difficult resolution of all to keep. Just at the point at which I had been steeling myself to wrestle with it once more, in the spirit of St. George and the dragon, I am thrown into complete despair by the announcement that we are to have a decimal currency! I have no doubt that there may be some good reason for its adoption, for I have observed that, if I count the thumb as a finger, I carry around with me a convenient and cheap comptometer. But why should the fates have decreed that the transition to a metric system of weights and measures and to a decimal currency should take place in *my* lifetime? I am faced, consequently, with the physician who prescribes in dozens when things packed in tens, or in tens when they are packed in dozens. And so, you see, the resolution that heads my list has already gone by the board. Perhaps it is not so much the fear of change as of *wrong* change that worries me.

Superintendents

It appears, from the report of the December meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 588), that the Council is concerned in the matter of the exercise of the duties of pharmaceutical superintendents of corporate bodies. I should not have thought that there was any need for anxiety so far as the large organisations are concerned, but in late years pharmacy has come to be regarded as a fruitful field for investment by people whose sole interest in pharmacy is to make use of it for financial return. The law of the land, unfortunately, does not demand that a pharmacy should be owned personally by a pharmacist, but merely that, where pharmacy is conducted, there shall be a pharmacist. The professional qualification that makes the whole thing possible is therefore liable to be exploited, for it is scarcely to be expected that a person with no pharmaceutical background is in a position to appreciate to the full the special character of pharmacy and its professional responsibilities. But it remains the duty of the pharmaceutical superintendent to carry out his professional task in strict accordance with the law, his knowledge and his understanding, and he must be prepared at all times to withstand pressures opposed to his professional conscience and his own standards. Never was he in a stronger position to assert his complete authority in his own field.

Quinine

I find it almost incredible that quinine should be considered a suitable candidate for inclusion in the Poisons List, yet there appears to be evidence of considerable misuse in certain directions. Pharmacists have long been aware of such intended misuse, and I imagine that most have made discreet inquiries of the intending purchaser before making a sale. If legislation makes quinine exclusively the province of the pharmacist, the need for satisfying himself of its intended use will be intensified. That will afford him the opportunity of demonstrating his right to the exclusive sale of all drugs.

DOCTOR-PHARMACIST RELATIONSHIP

Joint meeting at Harrow

DOCTORS and pharmacists at Harrow discussed mutual problems at a joint meeting in Harrow on December 6.

DR. H. T. FOOT, as a general practitioner said he would welcome the adoption of typewritten labels on medicines. Though personally he had no major fault to find with the services pharmacists provided, he had been given some points to raise. One was that legibility was more important in instructions to patients than legibility to pharmacists, since the pharmacist could always telephone the doctor. Pharmacists had rescued many doctors by spotting prescribed overdoses. Changed prescribing habits had not diminished the importance of the pharmacist's rôle since there were new dangers from interactions between modern drugs, especially when anaesthetics had to be administered. He thought new hormone preparations were being sold without prescription and called for a "more responsible attitude to such sales and to sales of products containing ephedrine." He asked that the doctor should be told when a patient failed to collect his medicine. He was given to understand that sometimes, because of a shortage of stock, only part of the prescription was filled, the patient failing to call back for the remainder: it was important to the doctor particularly when the product was an antibiotic, that he should know that only part of the medicine had been taken. He sought guidance on the metric dose system. How many mils were there for example, in a household teaspoon? Could not the local pharmacists establish, too, a poisons information centre along the line of that, at Guy's Hospital? Did pharmacists, he asked, see the responsibility for providing medicines outside present hours as lying with local pharmacists, a local hospital or — further ahead — a health centre?

Impromptu Answers

MR. KEITH JENKINS (a member of the Society's Council) abandoned his prepared script in order to concentrate on answering the queries raised by Dr. Foot. If local doctors asked him to type labels he thought he would indulge in "a mild form of blackmail" by promising to do so if they began typing their prescription forms. Today, when so many medicines had similar names, bad writing was potentially dangerous. As to hormone preparations he reminded the doctor that they were now schedule-4 poisons and not to be sold without a prescription. Any doctor who heard of an illegal sale should get in touch with the Pharmaceutical Society, who would send an inspector along. Ephedrine-containing preparations presented a difficulty since legislation was a slow process, but the Society's policy was that ethics should precede legislation. Patients could procure 5-mil spoons and measures for doses in metric. For the rapid identification of tablets, there was the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Tablet and Capsule Identification Guide and he advised any doctor with problems over medicines to "pop into their nearby chemist once a week for a chat." That would also provide an opportunity to attend to any prescriptions requiring his signature.

Giving the hospital pharmacists' viewpoint MR. G. BRYAN (chief pharmacist, Middlesex Hospital), said that while today most of the "concocting" was done by the manufacturer the pharmacist had as important a part to play as formerly. He was the authority on drugs and must keep a catalogued file of literature and a library of reference books. The pharmacist today needed to know more about the harmful effects of drugs. Mr. Bryan said he would oppose the suggestion that all dispensing should be done by technicians.

There was also, in hospitals, a place for the pharmacist on the wards, as in the scheme already tried out in Aberdeen. His presence at the time of prescribing would eliminate "many of the monstrosities that currently arrive in the pharmacy department for dispensing."

DR. GRENVILLE MATHERS (consultant physician, Hendon group of hospitals) stressed the dangers of having similar names for very different drugs. Manufacturers' "omnibus" preparations often masked the patient's symptoms and made the condition difficult to diagnose. "Substitution" could put patients' lives at risk. He had one unfortunate experience from a patient's being given a substitute that had not the same effect as the drug prescribed. What were the pharmacists' views or instructions on this problem? He had found that sometimes, when "N.P." was noted on a script, the instruction was ignored. He would prefer the name of the product in most cases to be given so that the nurse or locum doctor could be aware of the treatment when called to a patient.

MR. JENKINS replied that so far as retail was concerned no substitution was made unless the prescriber first agreed to it. MR. G. RAINE (branch chairman) said, amid laughter, he preferred the term "dispensing the equivalent" to "substitution." From the floor DR. S. LINDSAY asked if all representatives of manufacturers could not be pharmacists. He said he was reluctant to interview unqualified men who had "learned their sales talk parrot-wise." MR. N. YATES, a pharmacist representative, hoped the doctor would continue to press the point, but MR. JENKINS said that a resolution had been before the Society's Council along those lines, but there were not enough pharmacists to go round. DR. A. S. R. PEFFERS (deputy medical director, British Overseas Airways Corporation), in proposing a vote of thanks to the speakers said he was astounded at the number of items that had to be carried in stock. In his department there were over 3,000 different medicinal preparations.

The meeting was jointly chaired by Dr. W. Knapman for the doctors and Mr. Raine for the pharmacists.

IRISH PHARMACY STUDENTS

"Lack of interest" deplored at annual meeting

LACK of support by students for lectures presented during the Irish Pharmaceutical Congress was deplored by the outgoing president of the Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association (MR. D. HICKEY) at the Association's annual meeting in the College of Pharmacy, Dublin, on November 11. The president had earlier described the attendance of students at the Association's annual ball, 1965, as "sparse and disappointing" but had added "Whereas poor student participation in social events can be somewhat condoned, their apparent lack of interest in the scientific and practical aspects of pharmacy does not augur well for the future."

The president announced that a "mini" conference it was hoped to organise on February 10-14, 1967, would comprise a symposium on a topic of general interest and some social activities, terminating with the annual ball at Dublin airport. European-based students from Australia and South Africa, and students from Belfast, were expected to be present. The undertaking would need students' full co-operation. Since the 1965 International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation congress in Bray, an ever-increasing contact had been established with the Society of Pharmaceutical Students in Belfast. At the 1966 congress in Vienna discussions between representatives of the two bodies had led to the idea of an all-Ireland Pharmaceutical Students' Federation, and a formal proposal for the establishment of such a body was expected shortly from Belfast. Mr. Hickey asked for full support for the incoming Council in any formal negotiations on the form of the new organisation.

In her annual report as I.P.S.F. liaison secretary MISS ORLA COSTELLO, said it was surprising how many Irish students and young pharmacists were unaware of the educational value of the Federation's student-exchange scheme. Students or recent graduates might work in a foreign pharmacy for from one to three months. They gained an insight into a type of pharmacy different from their own. Five pharmacists in Ireland had offered positions to visiting students but, owing to lack of student applications, not all the invitations could be availed of. Of four Irish students who had accepted places abroad, two had withdrawn at short notice.

Miss Costello and Miss Mary Power reported the Irish delegates' visit to the Vienna congress. They stressed that, if Ireland should ever be chosen as a donor country in connection with the Drug Appeal (under which medical supplies are provided for the treatment of sick students in the under-privileged areas or South-east Asia and South America) the Association should be prepared to co-operate to the full with the medical students and Irish W.U.S. Committee.

Pharmaceutical Society's High Court Appeal

Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 24, p. 604

DURING the hearing on December 19 MR. N. N. MCKINNON (Counsel for the Pharmaceutical Society) said that the Society's case started from the declaration that, when the motion was passed, the Society would take all steps to enforce the provisions as if the motion were contained in the Statement upon Matters of Professional conduct. The statement was binding in honour upon members. It had no compulsive force of itself and was not itself justiciable.

The Society submitted that it was necessary to look at the character of the profession and the nature of professional practice. If there were complete freedom without any restraints — "the absence of restraint is the negation of professional standards"—there was inevitably a conflict between, on the one hand, great financial interests that were activated solely by the profit motive and, on the other hand, the profession with its tradition of ethical standards, honour and dedication to a sense of duty, and notions of misconduct that had no place in the world of big business. If the appeal failed, and trade triumphed, then pharmacists would become absorbed in large general stores or businesses and they would survive only so long as they satisfied trade or financial tests. In other words: were pharmaceutical departments as profitable as the rest of the business? If not they would be discontinued and the space used to sell "rock 'n roll records or jeans" if those should be more profitable. Pharmacists would simply become a means of attracting trade. From beginning to end the conceptions of viability and finance had been introduced into the case by the Boots organisation, which was not a party to the action.

Where an Argument Leads

LORD DENNING: You say that you are going to lose all the chemists in the big stores and the departments will be shut down, but if you apply the statement to all professional pharmacists you lose them too, because they cannot pay their way.

MR. MCKINNON: Of course that argument leads to nurses stoking boilers in their off-duty hours because they are not earning enough from nursing; not only do they have to stoke boilers in their off-duty hours but they have to take a hand emptying dustbins as well—it is an awful pity but they do not earn enough to live on from their nursing salaries. It leads to this, that if pharmacists, with their high qualifications, are not being paid enough, then there is something wrong with this society.

LORD JUSTICE DANCKWERTS: I suppose Boots started with drugs, did they not? They called themselves Boots Cash Chemists? — Yes, they started entirely with drugs.

LORD DENNING: I suppose they went into the traditional, and then they went from the traditional into everything?— Yes, they became a big public company and now, under the pressure of shareholders they have to return the biggest dividends they can. Capital knows no loyalty, and capital knows no ethical standards.

MR. R. PARKER: At this stage I would respectfully object. If an attack is being made on Boots it must be established by evidence that their pharmaceutical standards and conduct are lower than anybody else's, and that was not established. It is, in fact, I think, in the learned Judge's findings that there is no evidence that there is any lack of proper standards in Boots.

LORD JUSTICE DANCKWERTS: My question was intended to be purely historical.

MR. R. PARKER: I agree, but I have heard so much in the last ten minutes about commercial interests, big business and so on that I say if it is an attack on Boots, then let my friend, if he wants to make it, establish it by the evidence, and let him look at the judgment and ask your Lordships to look at the judgment.

Not Parties to the Action

MR. MCKINNON retorted that if Mr. Parker was appearing for Boots it was interesting, but Boots were not parties to the action. If Mr. Parker was suggesting that the company of which his client was a director was not interested in getting for its shareholders the highest dividend it could, then it would appear, as it was a public company, that the directors were in breach of their duty to shareholders. Mr. McKinnon gave an assurance that he was not attacking the Boots organisation but simply contending that the professions were going to get into a muddle if every rule of conduct had to be tested in the way that had been suggested.

Continuing his argument Mr. McKinnon said that existing pharmacies would not be touched by the motion, but it would prevent a store from expanding more and more. It would tend to require that a pharmacy should be shut off from the rest of the trading activities. How the rest of the store was run did not matter if it was departmentalised completely, with a separate access from the street. He referred to the Boots organisation's inability, on security grounds, to undertake rota duties in its main store at Guildford, providing rota service at a smaller branch in the town.

As to the employment of inspectors, the Society's view was that to employ inspectors to report upon instances of possible misconduct of pharmacists, and to guide them, by means of the Statement on Professional Conduct, was reasonably incidental to the Society's statutory duty.

A statutory tribunal with a legally qualified person was very different from a purely domestic tribunal with no overriding jurisdiction either by the court or by Judges. Nothing that the Society intended to do with a view to securing compliance with the proposed rule made it a restraint of trade. Rules of professional conduct belonged to a class of engagements that were wholly unenforceable as such, and for that reason no such rule had been challenged in that way. It had been said that the motion was arbitrary and capricious. It was arbitrary only because it picked on certain goods that had been traditionally pharmaceutical and excluded others. Traditional goods were those which had always been associated with the practice of pharmacy. All that one could do, when trying to improve the status of the profession, was to accept that there might be something that was anomalous. It was a matter of opinion whether the number of pharmacies available to the public might or might not be reduced. If there was a public need for pharmacies, the pharmacies would be there. Pharmacies might disappear if the large interests engulfed the smaller pharmacies. To say that it would make pharmacies less viable and remove good remuneration and career prospects, which attracted new members, was to put a purely financial or commercial test. The situation should be compared with a young barrister losing the chance of being a tycoon in the City, "or something of that sort". Either persons wanted to be pharmacists or barristers or solicitors or doctors, or, if they wanted to be big businessmen, they could . . . but they could not be both in the same place. It could not be contrary to public interest that the cobbler should stick to his last. No member of the public had been called to say that he was the least perturbed because he could get anti-freeze, which was made of ingredients properly provided by a chemist, and nobody had complained that Boots could sell it, yet he could not get from them a spare radiator or a spare tyre for his car. He rejected the suggestion that the motion would amount to an arbitrary licensing system. The motion was based on a clear and logical distinction between conduct that was by tradition and agreement associated with pharmacy and conduct which was not.

Plaintiff's Case

The plaintiff's case was that the employment of an additional pharmacist could solve the problem of a large shop. Something must be done to deal with the wastage of pharmacist manpower and the increasing shortage of new recruits to the profession. It was outrageous to suggest that the canons of professional conduct were such that all that had to be done was to comply with the law relating to the man in the street.

It had been put to Mr. Bloomfield —and much had been made of it—that he would rather go bankrupt than take on additional lines. A code of professional conduct was not worth the paper it was written on if somebody was not prepared to stand by it, and that was all that Mr. Bloomfield could be taken to mean by what he said. It

was not that he was going to see the public interest suffer, but rather that, in his view, it would be to the detriment of the public interest if he and other pharmacists had to go into trade in the true sense. It might well be that a smaller number of better and larger and pharmaceutically more efficient pharmacies would be in the public interest. There was no evidence that pharmacists had gone out of pharmacy—merely that pharmacies had closed.

It was inevitable that a profession like pharmacy, and indeed most professions, would sooner or later come into conflict with one or other of the larger financial interests. It could not be helped, but the real test was the public interest. Paragraph 3 of the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct said that the appearance of the premises should reflect the professional character of the pharmacy: it should be clear to the public that the practice of pharmacy was the main purpose of the establishment. The motion was designed to carry that principle into effect. If the motion was to be knocked out, then paragraph 3 must also go, otherwise how could it be said that the appearance of premises was reflecting the character of the pharmacy. "If we are going to have these American-type emporia with a little pharmacy in the corner, paragraph 3 is going to be rendered nugatory and purposeless."

It was essential that the Appeal Court should recognise the importance of professions to the community, and it should not be held that professional rules were subject to ordinary trade rules, which required only to be valid so long as they actually served the pecuniary interests of one or other of the parties to a contract.

In Mr. McKinnon's submission ethical standards were of the utmost importance to the public life of the country. Judgment was reserved. (*C. & D.*, December 24, p. 593).

IN PARLIAMENT

By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

THE Minister of Health was asked by Mr. A. Woodburn whether the committee on new drugs had investigated the drug from the *Ginko biloba* tree which it was claimed was "beneficial to circulation and to be efficacious in catarrhal and bronchial affections, for researches into which Dr. Volkner was awarded the Willmar Swabe prize in Germany." Mr. Kenneth Robinson (Minister of Health) in a written answer on December 19 replied "Not so far as I am aware."

Transport of Inflammable Substances

In the House of Lords on December 20 Lord Bowles told Lord Faringdon that draft orders had been prepared dealing with the conveyance by road of more than 200 dangerous inflammable liquids having a flash-point below 73°F. The Orders provided for the labelling of vehicles and containers and other safety precautions and had been circulated to the Standing Advisory Committee on Dangerous Substances and other interested bodies. Subject to comments received, the Orders were expected to come into force "in the New Year."

Patent Law

Lord Cawley in the House of Lords asked the Government whether it was intended to amend the patents law on prior claiming so as to prevent separate patents being granted for the same invention to numerous inventors, each of whom could demand royalties for the use of the invention. Lord R. Lodes (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade) in a written answer on December 21 said the President of the Board of Trade was aware that law on that point called for attention. A number of matters affecting patents demanded review and he hoped to carry that out before long.

Report on Infant Milk Foods

Mr. George Wallace asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he had received the report of the Monopolies Commission on the supply of infant milk foods. Mr. Douglas Jay (President of the Board of Trade) replied in a written answer on December 21 "I received the Monopolies Commission's report on the supply of infant milk foods on December 14. It will be laid before Parliament and published as soon as possible.

Mr. Alan Williams asked the Home Secretary whether he would ensure that all police stations in the Metropolitan area kept an up-to-date rota of chemists available after normal trading hours for the handling of general practitioners' urgent prescriptions. Mr. Roy Jenkins (Home Secretary) in a written reply on December 21 said "Arrangements are in force in the Metropolitan police district whereby the information provided for the police is made available to assist personal callers at police stations."

LEGAL REPORTS

Thought Restrictions Unimportant

Though not present at the hearing, Mr. Kenneth Taylor, St. Helen's Gardens, London, W.10, was fined £10 with £26 5s. costs at Marylebone court on December 21 on two summonses (selling poison without authorisation, and not labelling the container of the poison with his name and address). The magistrate was told that the poison was adrenaline, sold in tablets under the name of Optabs. Though the shop in St. Helen's Gardens appeared to be a chemist's shop, Mr. Taylor was not a registered pharmacist. Giving evidence, a representative of the Pharmaceutical Society told the court that, on August 3, she had visited the defendant's shop and purchased some Optabs. After she had paid for them she had explained to Mr. Taylor who she was and the offence he had committed. Mr. Taylor had told her he thought the restrictions were unimportant. In a letter to the clerk of the court Mr. Taylor said he ran a one-man business and was unable to attend because he would have to close his shop to do so. He knew that other eye treatments were used externally, but was not aware that Optabs were different.

Thief and Receiver

Two men who appeared on remand at North London magistrates' court on December 22, in connection with the theft of £200 worth of cosmetics, were each warned about their future conduct. They were Brian Fletcher, a laboratory assistant, London, N.16, who pleaded guilty to stealing the cosmetics over a long period from his employers, Newbery & Phillips, Ltd., Farleigh Road, London, N.16, and Lelio Cottelli, London, N.16, who admitted receiving the goods. At a previous hearing a police officer had said that Cottelli's vehicle was stopped on November 23 and that later a search was made of his home, where the property was found. Fletcher was said to have been stealing the cosmetics from the company for about two years. Cottelli, previously of good character, asked the court to take into consideration a further offence of receiving. He told the magistrate "The last three weeks which I have spent in prison has taught me a lesson. I guarantee that nothing like this will ever happen again." Fining Cottelli £20, the magistrate said: "If I thought for one moment you were what I call a professional receiver, you would be sent to prison for a very long time." Fletcher, also of previous good character, was placed on probation for two years and ordered to pay £15 15s. costs.

Guilty on Three Charges

Officers from Scotland Yard who went to a Hackney Road address on November 23 armed with a search warrant, found 10 ampoules of morphine and a tin containing 875 Dexedrine tablets, it was stated at Old Street, London, justices' court on December 13. Before the court was Sidney Kenneth Dixon, London, E.9, who appeared on remand and pleaded guilty to charges of stealing and possessing the morphine without lawful authority and of stealing and possessing 875 Dexedrine tablets and other property together valued at £15, the property of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, S.E.1, by whom he was employed. He was also charged under the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act 1964, with being in possession of the Dexedrine tablets. Dixon was sentenced to a fine of £75 or three months' imprisonment on the first charge and £50 or three (consecutive) months on the second charge. On the third charge the sentence was a fine of £25 or prison for three (concurrent) months. He was given six months in which to pay.

For the defendant it was said that the property was found at Dixon's home without difficulty and that he had been forthright with the police in saying he had obtained the drugs from the hospital. Old recovered medical supplies were kept prior to disposal in the store where Dixon worked. The chances were that the property Dixon

had in his possession had not been taken from the hospital's own supply but from drugs brought to the hospital for disposal. A police officer agreed that a considerable amount of stuff was taken into the hospital in that way to be destroyed.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

MUREX, LTD.—Mr. R. L. Ainsworth has been appointed a director.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Mr. Philip Howard, M.P.S., home market director, of the company's pharmaceutical division, is assuming responsibility for the division's publicity department also.

W. H. HOBBS & CO., LTD.—Mr. A. J. Plastow (managing director) who retires on December 31, will continue to hold office as chairman of the board. From January 1, 1967, Mr. C. G. Lammin takes over the office of managing director. Mr. Lammin joined the company in 1936, was appointed director in 1958, and has served on the sales side both at home and overseas.

B. D. H. GROUP, LTD.—Under an agreement signed on December 20, B.D.H. Group, Ltd., are purchasing for £277,000 a 50 per cent. share of the equity of Bookers Manufacturing Drug Co., Ltd., a company operating in Guyana, Trinidad and Jamaica. The partnership has been established to expand the companies' pharmaceutical and toiletry interests in the Caribbean market.

MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD., and GRAMPIAN HOLDINGS, LTD.—Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd. (proprietors of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST) have acquired from Grampian Holdings, Ltd., for £325,000 in cash the entire share capital of Grampian Press, Ltd., and Commercial Exhibitions, Ltd. Grampian Press, Ltd., publish twelve technical journals (including the *Manufacturing Chemist and Aerosol News*).

BUSINESS CHANGES

CUTICURA LABORATORIES, LTD., is the new title adopted for Potter Drug and Chemical, Ltd. The company's address is also changed to Clivemont Road, Cordwallis Trading Estate, Maidenhead, Berks. (telephone: Maidenhead 30952).

RAY-O-VAC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION are transferring their head office on January 1, 1967, to Westminster House, 97 St. Mary Street, Cardiff (telephone: Cardiff 42137). Their offices at Oxford Street, London and at Treorchy, Glamorgan, are being closed but production facilities will remain at Treorchy.

PERSONALITIES

MR. HARRY HALL, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., proprietor of Harwood & Hall, Ltd., High Street, Hampton Hill, Middlesex, has been appointed a magistrate for the Twickenham petty sessional division at Feltham court. A member of council of the London borough of Richmond-upon-Thames, Mr. Hall has completed ten years in local government.

MR. J. M. GAMBLES, who has been appointed to the board of Alfred Pemberton, Ltd., joined the London advertising agency in 1964. He is the nephew of Mr. J. C. Gambles (founder of J. C. Gambles & Co., distributors of proprietary medicines and cosmetics until their merger with Chesebrough-Ponds in 1963). Mr. Gambles held the appointment of marketing director of Messrs. Gambles at the time of the merger.

MR. K. W. RICHARDSON, M.P.S. (director and secretary, E. Moss, Ltd.), retires on December 31. He joined the late Edgar Moss, M.P.S. in May 1930 as manager of his branch at Staines. He became one of the original directors when the business was converted into a company in 1934 and has served in that capacity ever since. Mr. Richardson has agreed to accept a consultancy appointment with the company.

MR. J. W. HADGRAFT, F.P.S., F.R.I.C., the recipient of the Harrison Memorial medal, 1966, is group pharmacist at the Royal Free Hospital, London. Besides his hospital experience he has held posts in industry, and has also engaged in editorial and committee work in connection with the British Pharmaceutical Codex. He is currently a member of the Codex Revision, British Pharmacopoeia and Joint Formulary Committees. Despite his pharmaceutical work he has taken an active part in hospital pharmacists' salary negotiations since the start of the National Health Service.

MRS. M. A. SHACKLETON, an executive of the Chemists' Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd., has retired after forty-five years' service. It was in 1921, just prior to the formation of the Retail Pharmacists Union — as the National Pharmaceutical Union was first known — that Mrs. Shackleton, straight from school, joined the Central Checking Bureau at 17 Bloomsbury Square. Shortly after the N.P.U. had moved to its early home at Tavistock Square she began her life-long association with the then newly formed insurance department, C.M.I. Although Mrs. Shackleton's main expertise has been in the preparation of policies, for many years her skill in training new staff taken in as part of the post-war C.M.I. expansion programme has proved invaluable in maintaining the pool of specialised personnel necessary for handling the present heavy load of insurance business. On the day of her retirement (December 15), the secretary and manager (Mr. J. Wright) presented her with a carriage clock on behalf of the staff of the N.P.U. Group. And at a social function on the following evening, the chairman of the N.P.U. (Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst), thanked Mrs. Shackleton for all her past services and presented her, on behalf of the directors of the Chemists' Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd., with a cheque in recognition of her long association with the organisation.

MARRIAGE

ELSON—FORTIN. — At St. Mary's Church, Sawston, Cambs, on December 10, Brian Malcolm, B.Pharm., 10 Parsons Green Lane, London, S.W.6, to Roma Fortin, B.Pharm., 16 Hillside, Sawston. Bride and bridegroom were students at Chelsea College of Science and Technology. They will be living at Lancing, Sussex.

DEATHS

BAXTER.—On December 9 Mr. Joseph Wilson Baxter, M.P.S., Holgate Pharmacy, Acomb Road Corner, York. Mr. Baxter qualified in 1921.

BEARMAN.—On December 7, Mr. Stanley Walter Bearman, F.P.S., 154 Greenford Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Mr. Bearman qualified in 1922.

BROWN.—On November 23, Mr. Albert Brown, M.P.S., 17 Farm Lane, Purley, Surrey. Mr. Brown qualified in 1937.

CAMERON.—Recently, Mr. Allan Cameron, M.P.S., c/o Orr, 48 Grant Street, Glasgow, C.3. Mr. Cameron qualified in 1926.

CHUTE. — Recently, Mrs. Helena Chute, M.P.S.I., The Mall, Tralee, Eire, widow of Mr. John Chute, M.P.S.I. Mrs. Chute, who qualified in 1921, had been conducting the family pharmacy at Tralee since her husband's death some years ago.

CORBY. — Recently, Mrs. Kathleen Corby (née Fitzpatrick), M.P.S.I., Ballacolla, Portlaoise, Eire. Mrs. Corby, who qualified in 1959, was managing the pharmacy of the late Mr. Michael Flynn, Rathdowney, Laois.

DAVIE.—On December 6, Mr. John Reginald Davie, M.P.S., of 124 Harrow Road, Wollaton Park, Nottingham. Mr. Davie qualified in 1920.

FISH.—On November 29, Mr. William Harold Fish, M.P.S., c/o East Rigg, Great Lumley, Chester-le-Street, co. Durham. Mr. Fish qualified in 1922.

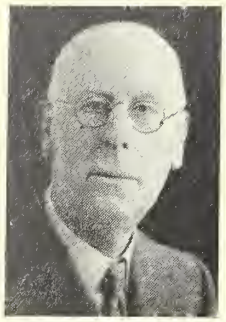
HENNEMAN.—Recently, Mr. Isaac Henneman, F.P.S., Dorset Cottage, Lindsay Road, Branksome Park, Hants. Mr. Henneman qualified in 1914.

HOBBS.—Recently, Mr. Norman Frederick Charles Hobbs, M.P.S., 30 Southstoke Road, Combe Down, Somerset. Mr. Hobbs qualified in 1925.

HOFFMAN.—On November 25, Mr. Albert Hoffman, M.P.S., 8 St. Isan Road, Heath, Cardiff, Glam. Mr. Hoffman qualified in 1942.

JONES. — On December 12, Mr. Harold Francis Howard Jones, M.P.S., 10 Park Street, Minehead, Somerset. Mr. Jones qualified in 1923.

LEE. — In a Southport, Lancs., nursing home on December 17, Mr.



William Lee, M.P.S., for many years a director of Boots, Ltd., aged eighty-six. Mr. Lee qualified in 1903 and in the same year joined the Boots organisation. After managing branches in Nottingham and Southwell he was appointed a general manager in 1921. In 1932 he took over control of the pharmaceutical side of the business and retired from the company in 1940. Mr. Lee was responsible for introducing the company's apprentice training scheme. He took a prominent part in pharmaceutical administration, serving on the former Central National Health Industries Committee, the War Emergency Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Nottingham Pharmaceutical Committee and the Nottingham Insurance Committee. He served terms as chairman of the Nottingham and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and of the pharmaceutical advisory committee, University of Nottingham.

MONAGHAN. — Recently, Mr. Denis Peter Monaghan, M.P.S., The Broadway, Crowborough, Sussex. Mr. Monaghan qualified in 1936.

RICHARDS.—On December 5, Mr. William Idris Richards, M.P.S., 60 Warwick Road, London, W.5. Mr. Richards qualified in 1934.

WEBSTER.—On December 8, Mr. William Ernest Webster, M.P.S., 33 Henconner Lane, Leeds, 7. Mr. Webster qualified in 1937.

WYCH. — On December 5, Mr. Thomas Arthur Wych, M.P.S., c/o The Hostel, Brentwood Avenue, Town End Farm, Sunderland, co. Durham. Mr. Wych qualified in 1920.

EXPANSION PROJECTS

A NEW automated installation to produce a wide range of modified starches is now in operation at the Battersea, riverside factory of Garton, Sons & Co., Ltd., a member of the Manbre group of companies. This installation substantially increases Garton's capacity to produce specialised starches and derivatives including specialities previously imported from the United States and now made under licence from the National Starch and Chemical Co. of America.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION: On his retirement as managing director of Maws Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Barnet, Herts, the staff presented Mr. David Jaffray Maw with an inscribed silver salver, cut-glass sherry decanter and six glasses and a quantity of sherry to go with them. In the picture Mr. Douglas W. Harris, presents the salver to Mr. Maw.

£100,000 LAUNCH FOR A SOFTER TISSUE

Bid to capture enlarged market for facials

"Regular" packs of 150 and 100 new silk soft Kleenex. At right: "Handy" packs of 150 and 72.

THE biggest ever advertising campaign to launch a consumer paper product in Great Britain is being launched in January 1967 by Kimberly-Clark, Ltd., Larkfield, nr. Maidstone, Kent. Over a three month period the promotional campaign will cost more than £100,000. The product that is being advertised on that unprecedented scale is a new "silk-soft" Kleenex that will supersede the present Kleenex regular and handy tissues in the "quadrant" pack. Potential capacity of the market is valued by Messrs. Kimberly-Clark at £10 million a year. Their market research has convinced the company that consumers now demand tissues for specific uses. For cosmetic uses the characteristic ranked highest in importance is softness, and in test marketings "silk-soft" Kleenex was voted better than any competitive tissue — "twice as good on softness and over twice as good on silkiness". The improvement has been achieved through changes in the production process. One side of a tissue is softened and smoothed, leaving the other spongy and fibrous. The other (fibrous) side is placed against the fibrous side of another tissue to form a product that is two-ply, "ultra-smooth," measurably softer to the skin, yet tough and absorbent.

"Silk-soft" Kleenex is being produced in white (in blue carton) pink (in pink carton) and yellow (in yellow carton). The pack has been designed to look good on the dressing table yet to catch the eye in displays in shops. The "grab" has an opening that enables the tissues to be taken out from the top or from the side, either one or more than one at a time. In the

DECIMAL CURRENCY

Government holds firm to the £1 unit

MR. GORDON CAMPBELL initiated a debate on decimal currency in the House of Commons on December 21. He asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give an assurance that no action had been taken that would prejudice the decision between the two systems using the £1 and 10s. units, and that no action would be taken to prejudge the matter before Parliament had fully debated it. He claimed it was clear that the "international argument" supporting the £1 unit now had "less weight" than had originally been given to it. The minority report of the Halsbury Committee contained cogent arguments supporting the 10s. unit that had not yet been answered.

The £-cent-half-system involved a fraction and there were three units instead of two. The Halsbury Committee found that, in 1962, no less than 40 per cent. of prices would involve a fraction. Mr. Campbell said the percentage was "still broadly the same," and 800 million transactions a week would involve a fraction. At present the halfpenny was concerned in about 11 per cent. of transactions. Under the 10s. system there would be fewer new coins. "No wonder organisations representing consumers, and retail and distribution trades organisations, strongly favour the 10s. unit." There was no doubt that the change-over would be easier if the 10s. unit were adopted and only two new coins would be necessary compared with four under the Government's proposals.

Mr. Eric Lubbock begged the Government to think again.

Mr. John Diamond (Chief Secretary, Treasury) confirmed that the decimal currency was subject to Parliament's approval. No instructions had been given to "machine companies or anything like that." The White Paper on decimal currency was to give guidance. No new argument had arisen which the Government did not have in mind when the White Paper was issued. The Government saw no reason to alter its views on the essential problem of the kind of monetary unit and the number of coins. One-third of the world's trade was settled in sterling and all existing records would be of considerably less value if a change was made to the 10s. unit.

Mr. Diamond agreed that it would take the housewife about two or three months to become accustomed to the £1 system. The 10s. unit would take about one month.

100 and "handy" packs the Kleenex "pop-up" feature has been retained.

Most of the advertising budget is allocated to television, with a 30-sec. "commercial" driving home the message that Kleenex tissues are "gentlest of all to the skin." Large spaces are also booked in *Family Circle*. Point-of-purchase material reinforces the advertising theme. To popularise the new product quickly 200,000 packs are being given away free in return for two tear-out strips incorporated on Kleenex-for-men and new "silk-soft" Kleenex packs.

TRADE NOTES

Discontinued.—Dista Products, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24, are discontinuing from December 31 the issue of Tylagel anti-histamine jelly in tube of 20 gm.

Change of Labelling.—Carlo Erba (U.K.), Ltd., 28 Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1, state that Ginetris pessaries are in future being labelled vaginal tablets. There is no change in formulation.

New Agents.—The special cosmetics of Merz & Co., Frankfurt on Main, Germany (Placentubex, Placentubex-C and Sevilan products), are now available from David Harvey & Co., Ltd., 107 Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2.

New Distributors Appointed.—Effective January 2, 1967, Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., Oxford Works, Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26, have been appointed sole distributors to wholesale and retail chemists of Rosedale counter products.

An Additional Strength.—Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, are introducing on January 2 a 10-mgm. Stelazine Spansule capsule (additional to the present 15-mgm. capsule).

Chemicals and Antibiotics.—Rhone-Poulenc, S.A., Paris, France, offer a range of alkaloids, pharmaceutical chemicals and antibiotics through importers and distributors in various countries. The United Kingdom distributors are R. W. Greeff & Co., Ltd., 31 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

Withdrawn.—Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., pharmaceutical division, P.O. Box 25 Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Cheshire, state that Coomassie blue injection is being withdrawn and that no further supplies are available. Glyped cream is also being withdrawn on December 31. Wholesalers with excess stocks should return them for credit to the division warehouse, Hurdsfield Industrial Estate, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

Opposed to Direct Selling.—Steiner Products, Ltd., Harvist Mews, London, N.7, point out that reports in the National Press recently have erroneously linked their name with a direct selling operation—Woman's World, Ltd., which is understood to be in liquidation. None of the Steiner group of companies, they point out, are in any way connected with Woman's World, Ltd., and Mr. H. D. Steiner (chairman and managing director) would have no connection with a door-to-door selling operation, being "violently opposed to it."

Bonus Offers

LEWIS WOOLF, GRIPTIGHT, LTD., 144 Oakfield Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29. Sof'down nappies. Twenty packets invoiced as eighteen; Sof'down tie-pants. Twenty-seven invoiced as twenty-four. [Corrected note.]

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD., 24 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Kent real bristle and tipped nylon toothbrushes. Parker super-17 pen, ball pen and pencil set or Parker custom 61 pen or £5 premium bond tokens or 195 free nylon brushes or eight free bristle brushes on order for 72 doz. Parker super-17 pen and ball pen set or £3 premium bond tokens or 125 free nylon brushes or sixty free bristle brushes on order for 48 doz. Parker super-17 ball pen and pencil set or £2 premium bond tokens or sixty free nylon brushes or thirty free bristle brushes on order for 24 doz. Parker super-17 ball pen or £1 premium bond or twenty-seven free nylon brushes or twelve free bristle brushes on order for twelve doz.

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex. Branded horticultural products. Additional 5 per cent. on order of £35 net value and over for delivery by February 28.

Premium Offers

LILIA-WHITE (SALES), LTD., Charford Mills, Rockville Road, Birmingham, 8. Golden Babe shaped disposable nappies. Threepence off pack of ten, sixpence off pack of twenty.

PHILLIPS SCOTT & TURNER, 2 St. Marks Hill, Surbiton, Surrey. Delrosa rose-hip syrup. Nursery rag book to customers sending two Delrosa bottle tops.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

For Those Allergic to Tetracycline.—Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Feltham, Middlesex, have launched a new antibiotic injection, Tetrex PMT, claimed useful against infections caused by tetracycline-sensitive organisms (and therefore suitable for patients allergic to the tetracyclines). The basic compound is rolitetracycline nitrate. Tetrex PMT is available as a dry powder for reconstitution in separate single-dose vials for intravenous or for intramuscular injection. Each contains 350 mgm.

Sedative Analgesic.—Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, are launching on January 2, 1967, a new speciality, Dolalgin tablets, a formulation of butobarbitone, codeine and paracetamol. Dolalgin, combining sedative, analgesic and antipyretic properties, is claimed of value in such conditions as dysmenorrhoea, neuralgia, myalgia, neuritis, arthritis, toothache, migraine, influenza and insomnia due to pain. The formulation has been introduced to meet the requirements of physicians who prefer a phenacetin-free sedative/analgesic association for use over a long period of time, or for patients who are thought likely to misuse or take overdoses of phenacetin-containing preparations, with the possible result of renal damage. Dolalgin is understood to give relief of symptoms in about 15-30 minutes, and to be well tolerated when given in the recommended dosage. The tablets are white and uncoated. Packs are containers of 50 and 500.

FOODS

Two New Junior Foods. — From January 2, Trufood, Ltd., London Road, Guildford, Surrey, are adding two new varieties to their "junior" range of baby foods. Named "chicken casserole" and "braised kidney dinner," both are meat and vegetable recipes offering complete first courses for an older baby.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

"Revolutionary" Indigestion Remedy.

—Sovol, a new indigestion remedy described as "revolutionary" is now in national distribution. Manufactured by Carteret Products, of Folkestone, Kent, it is available in 12-tablet pack. Sovol is claimed both to correct excess acidity and to stop pain and heartburn by dispersing the wind that causes it.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Repackaged. — Jackel & Co., Ltd., Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland, have repackaged the 1½-oz. and 3-oz. sizes of their Proteinail speciality into unit cartons and have introduced a new ½-oz. size, 2 doz. to a display unit. Proteinail is described as a high-potency protein lotion, delicately perfumed and non-sticky. It "leaves the hands refreshed and feminine."

"Marron and Cream" Look.—Madame St. Germain, Paris consultant of Lentheric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, has "taken the smooth warmth of *marron glacé* and matched it with the softness of cream

in twin pressed-powder eye shadow." The corresponding new look for the skin is Candlelight, a new shade available in Lentherics foundation lotion, face powder, Finishing Touch and Matt Magic all-in-one make-up. Candlelight is designed to cover, not to colour the skin. It is understood to veil tiny imperfections but to allow the complexion to show through naturally. Marron and cream easy-to-apply pressed-powder eye shadow is in twin new shades for the twin compact. Also available from Messrs. Lentheric is a new "sugar mouse pink" lipstick shade "More or Less Pink."

PRODUCTS FOR ANIMALS

Dog Shampoo. — As a companion product to their J.D.S. dog shampoo Phillips Yeast Products, Ltd., Park

Royal Road, London, N.W.10, have introduced Vetzyme cream shampoo. The product is available in bottles containing 2, 4 and 13 fl. oz. and containers of a half and one gallon.

SUNDRIES

Air Freshener with "New Taste."— Airwick, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, have launched a new "Lilac Time" air freshener in a "tall 8" can overprinted with lilac design.

New "Quality" Three-ply Facial Tissue.—Mansell Hunt Catty Group of Companies, Settle Street, Bolton, Lancs (a member of the Paper Converting Division of Oxley Industries, Ltd.), are launching in January 1967 a new three-ply facial tissue, "Gold Lace," claimed to give an extra one-

third strength over competitive two-ply tissues. The pack—here shown—has been designed for "immediate eye appeal," as well as looking attractive on a lady's dressing table (or in any other part of the house). Its dimensions are 10 x 3 x 4½ in. and its design is in gold with royal blue lettering, with embossed lace on the pack top. The tissues (size 9½ x 8 in. each) are white.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

A "Good" Chemist

SIR,—I have always considered my pharmacy to be clean, well stocked and attractive; a place where customers may, and indeed do, seek advice on many subjects, including personal worries unrelated to pharmacy—a "good" chemist's in fact. Alas, I have now been jolted out of complacency by an article in the Jan Dunbar column of *Woman's Own,* dated December 17, in which she advertises Yestamin. I don't stock Yestamin. There isn't any call for it. I couldn't sell it when I did stock it. I am not, therefore, according to the advert, a "good" chemist. I do, however, sell lots of another proprietary yeast product. What sort of pharmacist does that make me—"good" or not so good? According to the "code of ethics" pharmacists are not to be thus differentiated.

D. R. HORRELL,
Farnborough, Hants

Holiday Exchanges in 1967

SIR,—Lists of British and French pharmacists who wish to arrange holiday exchanges for themselves or their families are now being compiled in London and Paris. Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain who wish to be included should obtain an application form from the Secretary, Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Forms should be returned by the end of February and soon after that date lists will be sent to all those who have expressed an interest.

SIR HUGH LINSTEAD,
London, W.C.1

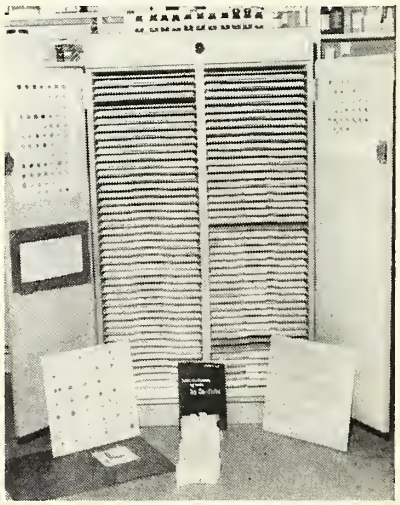
TABLET CABINET AT MODERATE PRICE

A hospital pharmacist's "workable system"

SIR,—For several years I have toyed with the idea of making a workable system for the identification of tablets/capsules. To this end I have made inquiries from various representatives who travel about the country to the various hospitals. Although systems appeared to be in use it was difficult or impossible to get any detail as to the construction and practibility of usage. It was not until I saw in the *C. & D.,* June 11, 1966 (p.593). "The Tablet Cabinet," by Mr. Gareth Hughes, F.P.S., Scunthorpe, that I encountered practical details of actual method in use. I contacted Mr. Hughes, who was very hopeful, but inquiry into the cost of this type of cabinet showed that it was obviously out of the price range that would be countenanced by my Management Committee. After some deliberation I decided to evolve a method using your Tablet Identification system as a basis for colour range. You will see from the enclosed photograph that the result is practical, and the cost within reasonable proportions.

A Craftsman's Job

The cabinet, made on the premises by one of our handymen—a real craftsman — measures 4 ft. high, 2 ft. 3 in. wide by 13 in. deep. It holds ninety trays, which slide into separate compartments. The trays are ordinary polystyrene ceiling tiles 1 ft. square — white for coloured tablets/capsules, blue for white tablets. Each tray is first sectioned off into squares, and I found that a set of cork borers and a nail file or other pointed instrument were ideal for cutting a compartment suitable for holding any type of capsule/tablet. The left-hand compartment of the cabinet holds the coloured tablets, each tray being coded at the front edge in accordance with the colour chart. The right-hand compartment holds capsules and white tablets; again with the capsule trays coded at the edge. White tablets are arranged according to size, and each tray marked with the size. Each tablet/capsule has



a label underneath, indicating its name and, if it contains a poison, the name and quantity of poison. The drawer at the top of the cabinet contains a card-index system relating to each tablet/capsule stored, and the back of the card gives any special information relating to procedure in case of poisoning; a white tile set of reagents, and a card index with simple tests that may be used on plain tablets to confirm barbiturates and alkaloids, etc. Last but not least, there is a magnifying lens for close inspection of CoTabs, etc. The cabinet at present has approximately 1,700 tablets/capsules but will hold 3,780. I have found that the polystyrene tiles are ideal in texture for holding the tablets, as it enables a tablet to be taken out for examination or comparison without damage. Before starting I contacted all the drug firms mentioned in your guide, and in every case the response was excellent. I would like to convey my thanks to them for their help which made this system a possibility.

J. STRANGE, *Chief Pharmacist,*
Bridgwater, Somerset

C&D
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

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Year-end Suspense for Pharmacists

IN modern terminology 1966 is ending as something of a "cliff hanger" for pharmacists awaiting the judgment in the *Dickson v Pharmaceutical Society* appeal. The submissions by counsel were completed (and "judgment deferred") one day before the end of the law term, and the decisions are not now likely to be announced until the middle of January 1967.

"Cliff hanging," though of a perhaps less precipitous kind, also seems to describe the situation in respect of another aspect of the law — that dealing with the price maintenance of medicines and cosmetics. Though the work of the Restrictive Practices Court is proceeding, the date of the hearing has yet to be announced, and present indications are that the year will be well advanced before the proceedings commence.

In a field (law drafting) diametrically opposed to judicial decisions, pharmacists are again in a state of some impatience — awaiting the proposals for new medicines and poisons legislation. That situation of suspense has now continued for so long that it seems almost to have become a permanent disability handicapping pharmacists — the persons principally concerned — while others more privileged have had recourse to certain confidential documents. Pharmacists' strong hope is now that, when the Minister of Health does decide that the proposals may be generally released, he will allow adequate time for chemists to consider the recommendations, and that he will not expect quick acceptance where others have had the advantage of ample time to scrutinise the proposals.

A new term, "cliff storming," could be coined as perhaps the most appropriate description of another—and again pressingly important — problem confronting pharmacists in retail practice during 1967, namely dispensing by doctors in rural and adjacent areas. As we have previously indicated, that subject is one in which rural pharmacists need the support of their urban and indeed all pharmaceutical colleagues, since it involves the central principle that every citizen for whom medicine is prescribed should have access to the most competent professional service available.

A situation that could landslide into one even more dangerous is to be found in hospital pharmacy, where the staffing situation — a typical example of brinkmanship by the authorities — has forced many hospital pharmacists to indulge in "cliff hanging" for some considerable time.

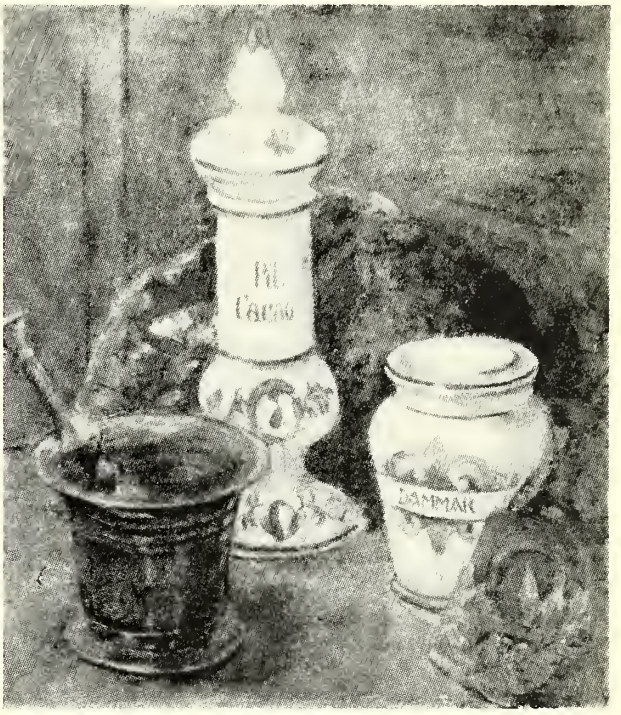
Other examples could doubtless be cited, all contributing to have made 1966 a year of stress for all engaged in pharmacy. Despite the difficulties and demands that have been encountered, however, the public have again been well served by pharmacists, and whatever 1967 holds in store customers and the sick will continue to receive of pharmacists' best.

Onward from Galen

SIDELINES OF CURRENT COMMENT

★ PHARMACEUTICAL GREETINGS ★

QUITE one of the nicest Christmas cards we received was the wholly pharmaceutical one here reproduced. Though it does not bear the well known VEL signature, we take it to be based upon an original drawing by the sender, Miss V. E. Lewis, Hitchin, Herts, some of whose other attractive compositions as pharmacist/artist—albeit drawings in another *genre*—appeared frequently in our columns a year or two back. The elegant drug jar for Pil. Cacao is



presumably from her own collection. As we have not been able to trace the formula for the pill—or indeed any reference to it—in our scanty office reference library, we may be forgiven for supposing it suitable for passing round like a Smartie on Christmas evening. Of the seasonable appropriateness of Dammar we are less confident. Our reference book describes it as the name given to several hard resins imported from the East, "the exact botanical origin of which has not been determined with any certainty." The resin is, or was, largely used in varnishes for coachbuilders and painters. It is a pleasant conceit to suppose that it comes into use after Christmas each year to refurbish the sleigh of Father Christmas after the buffeting it must undergo during his transcontinental journeyings.

★ GUIDANCE ON PRODUCTS FOR FARMERS ★

BELIEVING that farmers will be prepared to pay more for specialist (as opposed to omnibus) products, the publishers of *Medindex* are issuing a quarterly *Farmers' Index* that claims to give, besides guidance on actions and uses of farm chemicals, impartial information on products indexed in sections on animal health, crop protection and fertilisers. No products are being listed unless their active constituents are declared. In the crop-protection section only products approved under the Agricultural Chemicals Ap-

proved Scheme are being entered (except for new products). Feature articles on subjects of topical interest are also included, as is a directory of official services, and it is planned to include in future editions supplements on subjects related to the use of farm chemicals (for example spraying machinery). The index is being sent free, by controlled circulation, to 25,000 leading farmers in the country (who qualify for inclusion on the mailing list under an acreage-of-land or head-of-stock basis). Additional copies are available on a yearly subscription of 50s. from 174 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.

★ COW GREEN IS A VALLEY ★

Cow Green is a valley—but for how long? A part of upper Teesdale in Yorkshire, Cow Green has been a reserve of great interest to botanists for many years but it may soon be flooded to become a reservoir to satisfy the thirst of chemical plants at Billingham. A Select Committee of the House of Lords has been receiving evidence and soon a vote will be taken which may decide forever the future of this unique valley where, by a combination of geology and climate, plants that colonised immediately after the retreat of the Glaciers have survived. Only high in the Alps and in the Arctic region are there said to be similar colonies. As a pharmacist my own botanical knowledge never extended further than was necessary for passing the qualifying examination some years ago, but I recall quite vividly my thrill at seeing, for the first time, the Gentians and other flowers I could not then name, growing wild above Cauldron Snout—a thrill that never diminished on subsequent visits. Perhaps kind weather contributed to the keenness of my pleasure, for I recall with rather less enthusiasm earlier outings as a student botanist at Edinburgh, when I tramped the hills around the city in pouring rain to search for a specimen of the elusive sundew. Perhaps I should have been happier at Cow Green.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

THE new Medical Preparations (Control of Sale) Regulations, 1966 (see p.630), were discussed at a special meeting of the Council of Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland on December 19. Speaking at the Council's monthly meeting in Dublin on December 13, THE PRESIDENT (Mr. M. L. Cashman) said that a number of matters in the legislation required careful study. Until the Council had examined them it would not be advisable to make any observations. The legislation contained certain anomalies "and we have reservations on many aspects of it". The regulations had not been brought out in conjunction with the poisons regulations and difficulty might therefore arise in achieving the purpose for which the legislation was being introduced.

Hardship Cases

THE REGISTRAR (Mr. J. G. Coleman) reported that he had written to the Department of Health on November 24 mentioning reports of a marked increase in recent months in the number of hardship cases receiving supplies of medicines from dispensaries. "It would appear," he had written, "that there has been a considerable relaxation in the means test and that persons who are quite well off are being granted help if they show that they are being prescribed quantities of medicines for a protracted period. It is believed the matter is sufficiently serious to justify further discussions between officials of the Department and representatives of the Society . . . It is hoped you will check on the number of hardship cases to ascertain if the number is still 'negligible' as you stated last year". A reply from the Department had agreed to a meeting but had explained that, as the latest returns available were for the year ended December 31, 1965, discussions would be more fruitful and purposeful, it was suggested, if deferred until the end of January 1967.

Information for the current year would then be available. THE PRESIDENT considered the suggestion reasonable and looked forward to discussions at the earliest possible date after the figures became available.

THE REGISTRAR said he had written to the chairman of the County Managers' Association (Mr. D. McCarthy) on December 9, pointing out the apparent absence of any consistency in deciding what constituted hardship. Each person diverted from a pharmacy to a dispensary for his pharmaceutical needs represented a loss of income for a local pharmacist, and ironically the pharmacist, as a ratepayer and taxpayer, must contribute to the cost of the scheme that was undermining his livelihood. A meeting between representatives of the Association and the Society had been requested, but so far no reply had been obtained from the Association.

Two further letters had been sent to the Minister of Health. The first, dated October 25, had pointed out that a joint negotiating committee, representing the Society and the Irish Drug Association, had in 1965 had discussions with officials of the Department on the supply of medicines to members of the lower income group. Subsequently the joint committee had submitted proposals on behalf of all pharmaceutical chemists. So far, the letter continued, those proposals had not been accepted or rejected. "In the light of recent developments it is felt by the Council that a review of the situation is justified." The Minister was asked to receive a deputation from the Society. In the second letter the registrar pointed out to the Minister that the then Minister had received a deputation from the Council on June 22, when many aspects of poison control had been discussed, and given a reminder that, before he departed to take up his new position as Minister for Education, Mr. O'Malley had written confirming that there would be a speeding up in implementing the recommendations of *Comhairle na Nimheanna* and that interim measures under the Health Acts would be introduced immediately. "The Council believes that, when you hear the views of a deputation from the Society, you will likewise accept the contention that it is in the public interest to bring poisons and pharmacy legislation up to date without delay." For that reason the Minister had been requested to receive a deputation at an early date.

Entitlement to Free Medicines

MR. J. P. O'DONNELL said a growing number of lower income group people were becoming entitled to medicines provided they went to a dispensary doctor. Instead, they were going to private practitioners and getting their medicines by post direct from local authorities. In country districts such people had, until recently, taken the prescription to a chemist, but now they were making representations to the local authority and the medicines were being posted to them. He would like to find out how many such people there were. Asked by the registrar if he was referring to people getting specialist treatment, Mr. O'Donnell said that a "hardship" case was a person beyond the lower-income group who was able to plead hardship, but there were a number entitled to free medicines only through the dispensary. He was contending that, if they opted out of that arrangement and went to a private practitioner, they last their status as lower-income people. THE PRESIDENT replied that that was not so, though a problem arose when people went to consultants. Local dispensary doctors generally did not provide medicines, and "vanloads" of psychiatric drugs were going out from consultants' clinics, dangerous and potent substances being supplied in large

quantities over wide areas. He had been informed that that was happening in Kerry, the responsibility for handling the drugs being left to a van attendant who covered a wide area. That was a departure from established practice. The question of a lower-income-group person being entitled to go to a private practitioner had been discussed in Dublin in 1963, when it had been ruled that the holder of a general medical service card, by going to a private practitioner and paying him, was not debarred from getting free medicines. The Society would have to ask the Department to keep in mind practices that might be described as irregularities. MR. D. J. KENNELLY said the important point was that prescriptions for hardship cases should be dispensed at the local dispensary or at a community pharmacy, where they were legally entitled to be dispensed. Instead, drugs were apparently being posted direct to the patient. "This breaks every rule in the book, and on this question we must be emphatic. If it were allowed to continue standard packs might be sent out containing more than the quantity required for the patient and not accompanied by the directions specified on the original prescription". There was no protection to ensure that the patient took the correct number. "Extraordinary amounts"—amounts normally not stocked by the average pharmacist—were being dispatched. Another objection was that medical literature was being sent with the medicines, for it was highly undesirable that a patient should learn in that manner of possible side-effects. MR. O'DONNELL favoured discussions with the Department to arrive at an interim arrangement.

THE REGISTRAR referred to a report (see *C. & D.*, November 26, p. 526) in which Mr. J. de Loughry, Nenagh, was stated to have said at an Irish Drug Association. meeting in Athlone that, after writing to the Society in July to find out if action could be taken to exclude "a non-active, retired pharmacist" from accepting a position with the local health authority, the only reply he had received was the report that had appeared in the pharmaceutical Press of what had transpired at the September Council meeting. "In fact", said Mr. Coleman, "Mr. de Loughry wrote on July 23 and on July 25 I sent him a long letter analysing the situation, giving what could be regarded as the official view, and deprecating the fact that Mr. de Loughry's Association had not notified either the I.D.A. or the Society so that they could advise him." At the time, said Mr. Coleman, he had been unaware that the I.D.A. had given its blessing to the local Association to go ahead with the scheme.

Regular meetings

MR. R. J. POWER suggested regular meetings of the joint negotiating committee. They would at least reassure provincial pharmacists that the committee was active.

MR. M. F. WALSH seconded the proposal, which was agreed. THE REGISTRAR reported receipt of a letter from the I.D.A. asking for a meeting of the joint committee to be held. In another letter Mr. B. R. Smith (I.D.A. secretary) had written stating that, at a recent meeting of the Association's committee, a discussion had taken place on the Federation of Professional Associations—a new organisation established under the chairmanship of Dr. J. P. O'Donnell (University College, Dublin). THE REGISTRAR explained that the Federation had been established for over a year, and the Council had decided that, as the Society was a statutory body, it could not become a member of the organisation. MR. M. F. WALSH said he was aware that the Association was interested in becoming a member, and MR. SEMPLE thought the Association should join.

THE PRESIDENT announced that the Education Committee had almost finished drafting a report on the document that had been submitted by Dr. Hartley and Professor Beckett on educational facilities in the Republic, but further consideration was being deferred until the January meeting.

The Federation of Soroptimist Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland had written on December 5 urging that the Minister should, in the interests of safety, take immediate steps to standardise the naming and packaging of drugs so as to ensure simplicity and uniformity and that the names of dispensed drugs (and date of expiry when appropriate), together with clear instructions for use, be written on the container. The letter had pointed out that similarity in packaging of widely different substances could have serious and even fatal consequences. The medical profession, it had stated, had been concerned for years about the matter and for eight years the Royal College of Nursing had been pressing for action. MR. KENNELLY said that such suggestions could lead to abuse and self-medication. The entire situation of health matters, prescriptions, and the Health Service generally was different in the Republic, from the situation in England, where there was a welfare State. He considered the matter—a controversial one—would require much greater examination in the Republic. Doctors had been divided on the question, but pharmacists were generally of the opinion that it would lead to considerable abuse. MR. F. LOUGHMAN pointed out that there was an arrangement under which pharmacists put the name of the drug on the label when asked to do so by the doctor. It was decided to acknowledge the letter and convey the Council's views.

Pricing of Prescriptions

The I.D.A. secretary wrote stating that his executive had decided to give formal notice to terminate the pricing of prescriptions for the Department of Health and local health authorities under the Maternity and Child Health Services Regulations. The work had, at considerable inconvenience, been carried out by the Association on a voluntary basis for the past twelve years and would now be continued for only a short time to enable the Department to make alternative arrangements. He had suggested to the Department that, as an alternative, the pharmacist dispenser should include the price on the prescription at the agreed terms. Regular spot-checks could be made to ensure that the correct pricing was generally observed. THE REGISTRAR reported having written informing Mr. Smith on November 30 that Council members on the joint negotiating committee would be pleased to meet members of the Association to help work out a scheme for guiding pharmaceutical chemists who might be asked to give a temporary service in dispensing prescriptions normally obtained from dispensaries. The letter recalled that, when he had written on October 12, he had suggested that a circular should be included in the Association's price change list asking members to get in touch with either the Association or the Society before submitting proposals to a county manager. "Anxiety expressed by the Council at its September meeting has been proved justified by the recent happenings in Nenagh", the letter had added. A further letter from Mr. Coleman to Mr. Smith on October 12 had pointed out that, at the previous day's meeting of the Council, it had been decided that negotiations by individual pharmacists or groups with county managers could constitute a danger to the efforts of the negotiating committee. Mr. Smith had replied stating that the attention of local associations had been drawn to the matter at a delegate meeting in Athlone, and that the whole question was being dealt with fully in the next circular to members.

Irish Students' Association

Permission was granted to the Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association to use the College assembly hall during a "mini-congress," February 10-14, 1967. Notification was received that the congress of the *Fédération Internationale Pharmaceutique* was being held in Montpellier, France, September 4-9, 1967, and the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Las Vegas, New Mexico, U.S.A., April 9-14, 1967.

(To be concluded)

At a time when there is a strong tendency to think in terms of Britain's entry into the Common Market, which its pharmaceutical aspect would mean much greater approximation of standards of practice to those that apply in France, Holland and the other countries of "the six," the writer of the article that follows argues that the concept of purely ethical pharmacy is not necessarily in the best interest of the public. He gives his views on how British pharmacy should develop.

TRUE RÔLE OF THE PHARMACIST

By G. M. FOX

IN the following article I attempt to present an examination of the position of the retail pharmacist and his relations with the community. My aim is to provide a line of development for retail pharmacy that is in accordance with the requirements of the public rather than regarded from our own narrower professional viewpoint.

Basic Concept

I start with the basic concept that the true function of the pharmacist in general practice is to provide the public with medicines when they are needed and at a fee commensurate with his technical training and acceptable to the public, and to proffer specialist advice to the medical profession and the public on the proper use of medicines. In providing those services the pharmacist justifies and earns a contribution toward his livelihood — a feature equally important to him as the provision of the service. My statement of the pharmacist's function needs to be looked at in detail, almost word by word.

"MEDICINES" are not here defined but taken to include both the provision of dispensed prescriptions and items for self-medication and treatment. The problem of definition is discussed later.

"WHEN NEEDED." There is a distinction in this term between when needed and when sought. It would be uneconomic to provide a 24-hour service merely as a source of items for self-medication. The need must be real. It is generally accepted that a need arises after an evening surgery, and it is incumbent on local pharmacists to make adequate provision for the satisfaction of that need. Also implied in "when needed" is reasonable facility. A journey of fifteen, ten or five miles by public transport could not be regarded as reasonable facility, especially if the patient were in a poor state of health. That point should be borne in mind by the chemists when complaining of doctors' dispensing, or when considering the distribution of pharmacies.

"AT A FEE COMMENSURATE WITH HIS TECHNICAL TRAINING AND ACCEPTABLE TO THE PUBLIC." The balancing of those conflicting interests is of some concern to the pharmacist, both as a supplier and as a tax-payer. The interest of the government of the day is to obtain the most efficient service at the most economical cost to the community. The limit of payment to pharmacists will have been reached if it becomes more economical for the Government to organise its own dispensing service than to let it out to private contract as at present. There will always be some pharmacists who prefer the security of government service to the comparatively precarious career of the *entrepreneur*.

The conclusion to be drawn from those observations is that the pharmacist must beware of pricing himself out of the dispensing field.

In looking at the rôle of the pharmacist in the community, it is at once obvious from the small amount of public criticism of pharmaceutical services that pharmacists in general, are providing a reasonable and satisfactory service. That is bound up, in my belief, with

a) the comparatively large number and wide distribution of pharmacies and
b) the pharmacist's intention (not always prompted by financial return) to provide a fully adequate service to and for his customers.

The ability of the profession to spread its services, so that no sick person is excessively distant from a pharmacy, is facilitated by its "other activities." Whether or not the Court of Appeal in the "Dickson" case will decide that those "other activities" amount to trading or are professional is largely a point of law. No amount of argument can alter the *fact* that the sale of cameras, cosmetics or wooden-soled sandals has nothing whatsoever to do with the pharmacist's professional rôle as supplier of medicines and adviser thereon.

But why are we supposed to be ashamed of engaging in those "other activities?" The proposals on advertising that the Council of the Society has put forward imply that it is unprofessional to make it known that we engage in "other activities." There appears to be a peculiar discrimination here. One feels bound to ask which is the more unprofessional — the *pursuit* of these "other activities," or *advertising* that we sell cosmetics, cameras, perfumes, etc.? I would suggest that the present extent of the service provided, both professional and in connection with "other activities," is broadly meeting customers' requirements. Excessive concentration into a purely dispensing rôle might correspondingly fail to meet them.

In this context the development of medical centres is worthy of consideration. Whilst such centres can increase the facilities for medical diagnosis and treatment, building and staffing them would appear to be so costly that they can only be justified in densely populated areas. The suggestion that patients should travel long distances by public transport to such centres instead of to a nearby surgery is not a feasible proposition: it would only increase the tendency to ask the doctor to call at patient's homes. It would appear, therefore, that there are economic and accessibility limits to the development of medical centres, especially in rural areas where the doctor travels to his round of surgeries rather than patients travelling many miles to him. In situations where medical centres are projected the onus is on local pharmacists to show that they can provide a wider, more satisfactory and economical service than can be provided by the dispensary in the medical centre.

Advisory Functions

"AND TO ADVISE THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC ON THE USE OF MEDICINES." In an advisory capacity a well informed pharmacist can provide a valuable service, though without any reservations it must be stated that the ultimate responsibility in prescribing must rest with the doctor who has examined the patient, noted the symptoms and arrived at the diagnosis. The limits of human communication (and doctors are not noted for their ability in that respect) prevent him from describing in full — for the benefit of the would-be prescribing pharmacist — the situation leading to his diagnosis. In making it the doctor has drawn on his particular experience, which is not available to the pharmacist, who should therefore limit his advice to discussing what medicines are available for the diagnosed disease and advising on side reactions and incompatibilities. If the doctor is incapable of prescribing

(as has often been reported) then representations should be made to the authorities responsible for his training and conduct. To relieve him of his responsibilities is not the answer.

Bearing these considerations in mind, where does the pharmacist stand in regard to counter prescribing? The ultimate logic is that he should not engage in it, but should always refer the patient to the doctor for specialist diagnosis. However, that is a suggestion which everyone in retail practice recognises as ludicrously impracticable. The doctors could not cope with the problem if that procedure were adopted. There must be a compromise, but the compromise must be practical. It must accept that, under the present social system and at present standards of education, there has to be provision for self medication, with a modicum of advice from the pharmacist who, from his experience and training, is better informed on the medicines and their suitabilities than the customer himself.

However, in presenting advice the pharmacist must be aware that he may be adopting two rather dangerous concepts:—

(a) that he has correctly diagnosed the ailment from a perfunctory inquiry of the patient; and

(b) that the medicine he recommends will cure the ailment or alleviate the condition.

The pharmacist is certainly not trained as a diagnostician but, bearing in mind those dangers, it remains true that requests for advice occur daily, and that many customers have reason to be thankful for a pharmacist's advice and help.

A Complication

The definition of a "medicine" is severely complicated by the fact that many experiments have proven the effectiveness of placebos — or provided evidence of psychosomatic ailments. When a tablet of lactose can "cure" an ailment, how can one define a "medicine?" In those circumstances, the motto "all medicines through the pharmacy" becomes untenable — and the more so when one considers the household medicine cabinet, from which any old prescribed or proprietary medicine may be consumed without any reference to professional advice.

It becomes clear that certain propositions in the paper on medicines legislation presented recently by the president of the Pharmaceutical Society have no foundation. How, for example, is efficacy of a "medicine" to be proven? On "ethical" preparations evidence can be obtained and is provided, but for many advertised proprietaries clinical evidence could not be obtained. Countless personal testimonials, collected over the years a product has been on sale, might be brought to substantiate the efficacy of a "medicine" which, under clinical scrutiny, would be discarded as useless.

That being so, to limit the sale of advertised "medicines" to pharmacies would be open to two objections. First, it would restrict public facility of purchase. Secondly it would bring odium on the pharmaceutical community for attempting to obtain a monopoly in the sale of a commodity which they knew or believed to be ineffective.

Thus the Council, in baldly stating "all medicines through the pharmacy" does not justify or prove the statement, no matter how long or frequent the cry. Far more cogent argument must be presented before such a proposition becomes accepted by the public or the legislators.

The effect of the writer's examination of the problems up to this stage is that, from the standpoint of public service, the Council's policy of obtaining greater emphasis on the "ethical" side of retail activities is neither proven to be beneficial nor is even advisable. A concentration into purely dispensing activities could cause government-controlled dispensaries to become more economical than the present supply by private contracts.

However, with increasing costs, competition and reduction in man-power there is a trend towards fewer pharmacies. Some control over the distribution (siting) of the remaining pharmacies and of any new outlets must obviously be in the public interest. How those pharmacies shall be conducted depends on the particular situation. To prescribe a limit on the "other activities" that might be conducted in a new pharmacy, the Council will at the same time be limiting the economic viability of the project. If that results in a loss to the proprietor, who is to make up the deficiency? Is it to be by levy on the more profitable undertakings or from the taxpayer? If the latter — why should he be called upon to subsidise a private concern merely to comply with an arbitrary code of conduct?

It seems clear that the attempt to convert the pharmaceutical service in Britain to the continental standard would risk losing pharmacists what independence they now have, and it has yet to be proved that the continental system provides any better service *to the community* than our own.

My own suggestion is that the pharmacist could and should change his rôle from a dispenser to that of supervisor of dispensing, with benefit to his reputation or public image. With the decrease in available man-power in the profession that aspect will come increasingly to the fore, and serious consideration must be given to the training and status of the dispensers or assistants the pharmacist is to supervise. Provided the training (and presumably registration) is under some control by the Society, pharmacists should not fear any diminution of their responsibilities by the introduction of those assistants. Other professions — accountancy and the law, for example — delegate much of their work to assistants. So does the pharmaceutical industry.

If, too, pharmacists in retail wish to increase their leisure time in keeping with other sections of the community, they must be prepared to relinquish a little of their independence and co-operate to a greater extent with their colleagues in the near vicinity.

The writer has tried to outline a path of development more in keeping with the aspirations of the majority of pharmacists in retail practice than is reflected in the policies of the Council of the Society, with their emphasis on ethical considerations enforced by means of the Statutory Committee. To sum up:—

1. Too great an emphasis on ethical activities can price the retail pharmacist out of the dispensing field.
2. The concept that purely "ethical" pharmacy is in the best interest of the public, is not proven.
3. In engaging in "other activities" we pharmacists are providing a distributive system which satisfies a public need.
4. Pharmacists should consider a greater degree of delegation and increase their supervisory and advisory rôle.
5. Retail pharmacists could improve their well-being by more locally organised co-operation with their fellow pharmacists.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

DISEASE NOT THE CAUSE OF POPULOUSNESS

From "The Life of Samuel Johnson," *by James Boswell*

C.: "It is remarkable that the most unhealthy countries, where there are the most destructive diseases, such as Egypt and Bengal, are the most populous." JOHNSON: "Countries which are the most populous have the most destructive diseases. *That* is the true state of the proposition." C.: "Holland is very unhealthy, yet it is exceedingly populous." JOHNSON: "I know not that Holland is unhealthy. But its populousness is owing to an influx of people from all other countries. Diseases cannot be the cause of populousness, for it not only carries off a great proportion of the people; but those who are left are weakened, and unfit for the purposes of increase."

UNMOVED!: I sent a sales tip to a firm making a well-known brand of laxative. Naturally, I expected *some* reward if they considered the tip useful. Back came a letter of thanks—and four 7s. tins of the stuff—*Reader's letter to the* Sun.

PHARMACEUTICALS IN WEST AFRICA

Export opportunities overshadowed by British manufacturers

By SAT SAPIENTI

IT is disturbing to note that exports from the United Kingdom of medicinal and pharmaceutical products to Nigeria during the first six months of 1966 were £243,000 lower than they were during the comparable period of 1965. No blame for that decline can attach to the military coup of January which, at the time, met with considerable popular support in wide areas of the Federation and which above all, terminated the disturbances that had preceded, accompanied and followed the elections of October 1965 in the Western Region.

Swiss and French Performances

Since the Swiss and French-owned sections of the pharmaceutical industry report business in Nigeria as "brisk and increasing" during the period under consideration it would appear that the fall in exports has been at the expense of the American and/or totally British-owned section. Four major British-owned concerns with a large share of the Nigerian market should surely have been able to look after themselves, since they either manufacture locally and/or carry their own stock. Thus one surmises the loss in business to be at the expense of the American-owned concerns. Should that inference be correct — and from a recent tour of the country I believe there are good reasons to believe it to be so, then the development is both surprising and fascinating, since it is currently fashionable to denigerate the efforts of British manufacturers and cite American business as the acme of efficiency.

With one exception the writer has noted at office level in both U.K. and U.S. companies an astonishing lack of knowledge concerning the West African market as a whole, the opportunities that it presents and the problems that it imposes. There even appears no genuine interest in those factors, which is deplorable since Britain urgently needs higher exports. Nigeria, so far as pharmaceuticals are concerned, offers enormous potentials and should not have dropped from second to fourth place in the "export league." During the earlier part of the year the "iron curtain" countries began taking a serious interest in Nigeria. During the first quarter, for example, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics commenced negotiations for a sole agent to import Russian pharmaceuticals into Nigeria. The Hungarian Government, too, concluded an agreement with the Nigerian Government to establish a pharmaceutical factory, while a third "iron curtain" country set about the market with such thoroughness that within a few weeks over £50,000 business had been booked.

The problems that face most companies are communication failure, appreciation failure, administration failure and employee selection failure for junior executive posts. Import agents are often guilty of holding inadequate stocks, with the result that up-country wholesalers remain out of stock for periods varying from weeks to months. The situation applies to both slow-selling items and mass market lines. Too much blame for that state of affairs is usually laid on the import agent, but in the final analysis the responsibility rests with the manufacturer. He after all, imposes his terms of agreement upon the importer. Where the sole agency agreement is "without teeth," then the manufacturer renders his staff on the Coast powerless to deal with the problem. Occasionally some manufacturers, in an endeavour to overcome the local stock problem, have arranged joint distributorships, but unless constant care is taken with that type of arrangement the local distributors can engage in cutting prices throughout the range of jointly distributed goods, and the manufacturer may well be the loser in the long run. No import agent is interested in handling cut-price products, and might refuse to handle them.

The size of the Nigerian market is known, but its potential is seldom appreciated, while the "breakdown" by substance or clinical indication is less commonly available information. The following "breakdown" by substance or clinical indication of U.K. imports for one year was carried out some time ago. As an indication of current trading they should be multiplied by 1.6 to account for the expansion that has since taken place. For those marked * the factor is a little higher.

Analgesics	In excess of £200,000
Antibiotics	In excess of £550,000, of which over £280,000 represented penicillin
Oxytocics	£6,000
Sulphonamides	In excess of £200,000 of which over £84,000 represented sulphathiazole
Antihistamines	£35,000*
Cyanocobalamine	£6,000*
Ephedrine	£19,000
Laxatives	In excess of £95,000

Manufacturers of competitively priced intravenous drips would do well to investigate a method of shipping goods on consignment and holding consignment stocks in Nigeria. That method of business is possible today with complete safety to the manufacturers' interest; there is a constant shortage of such solutions in the country. Careful negotiation could ensure that country-wide consignment stocks were held.

The recent increase to £90 per ton for first-grade cocoa announced in Western Nigeria should assist to stimulate trade in that area. Recent political events have tended to disturb potential foreign investors, who have little knowledge of the country, or who indeed may be totally unfamiliar with it. However, Nigeria does possess an educated élite, and the quality of Nigerian administration, judged by its permanent staff, together with the willingness of Nigerians to tender and/or accept apologies, and their readiness to admit error, all tend to indicate that Nigeria will not become "another Congo."

Other Markets

U.K. exports to Ghana increased in the first six months of the year by £280,000 against the comparable period of 1965. There is every indication that that rate of growth will be held if not expanded. The International Monetary Fund authorities have expressed confidence in the country's approach to her economic problems. Substantial amounts of short-term trade bills accumulated by the old regime are reported to have been extinguished. Ghana can be viable, and the speed of her recovery will probably astound the pessimists.

As ever, the inadequate stocks held by importers in Sierra Leone is disturbing, and business is being severely frustrated as a result. Again it is up to the manufacturer to work out urgently with the importer terms that are equitable in order to overcome the problem. A desire by each party to see the other's difficulties rather than a determination to issue dictatorial demands, could mean a bright future for British manufacturers and locals importers alike. Both parties must live, and patients do need medicines.

An urgent and fresh approach to the problem of stocks in Nigeria would be most advantageous to some manufacturers. Soundly based, aggressive, concentrated promotion of suitable products, suitably priced and suitably packed can produce in Nigeria not only quick results, but

permanent sales, since the Nigerian is brand-conscious and loyal.

Problem Solvable

The withdrawal of expatriate staff and reductions in local representative staff at the end of 1964 and in early 1965 in Ghana was a serious error that should be rectified. Local staff in Nigeria and Ghana do not present an insoluble problem. Indeed "quality" local and expatriate staff can both be attracted, provided the financial terms are reasonable and in line with the business written. Such staff can be held if fairly treated, encouraged, trusted to get on with the job and above all not persistently harassed by inexperienced staff from headquarters. Staff based on Ghana can be encouraged to develop the markets of Sierra Leone, Liberia and Gambia, which are easily visited from Accra.

Briefing the Staff

Before leaving the U.K. the staff should be fully briefed, and not misled regarding their authority. Management at head office must learn that, in West Africa, authority must be delegated to the man on the spot. Rich rewards await those who offer appropriate products and organise to keep operational costs to intelligent levels.

NEW BOOKS

Drug Adulteration. Detection and Control in 19th Century Britain.

ERNST W. STIEB with the collaboration of GLENN SONNEDECKER, *University of Wisconsin Press,* Madison, Milwaukee, U.S.A. 9½ x 6¼ in. Pp. 335. 56s. ($7.50).

To a Canadian pharmacist, in collaboration with a United States professor of pharmacy, has fallen the task of presenting a comprehensive historical account of the "war" waged against adulteration of medicines and drugs in Great Britain during the nineteenth century. The work investigates closely the development of control in the years from 1820, when Frederick Accum brought out his "Treatise on Adulterations," to 1906, when the United States enacted its first pure food and drug law. By that time, though many problems remained unsolved, the half-century of experience in administering the laws in Britain and the scientific techniques developed, "made it (for the U.S. authorities) merely a question of refining and extending the existing approach to controls rather than attempting any drastically new approach." The important rôles played by the Pharmaceutical Society from its foundation in 1841 and of the Society of Public Analysts formed in 1874 (in which a few pharmacists played a significant part) are fully described. Not always does the British pharmacist of that period appear in as favourable light as one might wish. In the first few decades following the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society, states the author, "its leaders stretched logic and effort to maintain, on the one side, the ideals to which they aspired for the rising class of 'chemists and druggists'. On the other side, they tried to rationalise, if not justify, shortcomings of a lower stratum of that class, whose abilities and practices by no means conformed to the Society's aspirations." Adulterated drugs —even if substandard through incompetence rather than intent — repeatedly embarrassed the Society's leadership group. With the interchange of "advertising" for "adulteration" of drugs the remarks might seem no less appropriate to 1966. Any pharmacist with a book token or cash to dispose of will find in Mr. Stieb's readable book considerable entertainment and much useful information about his professional antecedents.

Methods of Vitamin Assay

MYER FREED. *John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.,* Glen House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1. Third edition. 9 x 5¾ in. Pp. xvii + 424. 105s.

THE Association of Vitamin Chemists [of the United States] was organised in 1943 and four years later published the first edition of "Methods of Vitamin Assay," a comprehensive collection of procedures that had been successfully applied by several of its committee members. The rapid development of vitamin methodology and the increasing complexity of the art necessitated a second edition in 1951, and the appearance of a third edition will be welcomed by all those who have come to rely on this book as a practical laboratory aid. The new book is larger by more than a third than its predecessor. The first three chapters deal with sampling, and the general principles of biological and microbiological assay techniques. They are followed by fourteen chapters devoted to each of the principal vitamins in turn, and a final chapter on "methods for other vitamins." The arrangement within these chapters is excellent, each opening with a section on "preliminary considerations" in which the chemistry of the vitamin is briefly outlined and alternative methods of assay are reviewed. Selected methods are then given in full detail and observations on their application presented. Extensive literature references are appended to each chapter. The chapter on vitamin A has been extended to include chromatographic separation techniques and the maleic-anhydride method for the assay of samples containing mixed isomers. Chromatography figures also in the method for vitamin D, which is dealt with more fully than in the earlier editions, and in the vitamin E chapter, where the modern procedures for the separation of tocopherol mixtures on columns and on paper are fully described. The application of thin-layer chromatographic techniques to the assay of those vitamins, however, receives scant attention. The assay of vitamin C is also described more fully than in the earlier editions and includes detailed procedures for the differential determination of ascorbic, dehydroascorbic and diketogulonic acids. The chapters on the B vitamins are practically unchanged from the previous edition, except for those on folic acid and vitamin B_{12}. The former now includes the United States Pharmacopeia chemical method and in the latter the *Lactobacillus leichmanii* method has been rewritten and brought up to date. The highly specific *Ochromonas malhamensis* method for vitamin B_{12} is described in full, and the isotope dilution method for this vitamin is also given. No details are given of the cup-plate or agar-diffusion technique of microbiological assay; the statement on p. 259 that "such plate methods are . . . not used for routine assay of vitamin B_{12}" may surprise workers in Great Britain, where these procedures have established themselves in the laboratories of pharmaceutical houses. Vitamin K now has a short chapter to itself — it was previously included in the "methods for other vitamins" — and the techniques based on whole blood clotting and prothrombin clotting times are described. The need for the development of a reliable chemical or microbiological method applicable to foods and feedstuffs is apparent. This is undoubtedly a useful book for laboratories concerned with vitamin assay — not only for the selected methods that are described in full but also for the copious references that make it a valuable guide to the original literature.—*S.P.*

ECHOES OF THE PAST

A DRY OR CONVULSIVE ASTHMA

From "PRIMITIVE PHYSICK: or, an Easy and Natural METHOD of Curing Most DISEASES" by JOHN WESLEY. London, 1772.

JUICE of *Radishes* relieves much: so does a Cup of strong *Coffee*:

Or, *Garlick,* either raw, or preserved, or in Syrup:

Or, Tea made with *Hyssop,* or *Ground-Ivy,* or *Daisy-Flowers* and Liquorice:

Or, drink a Pint of *new Milk* Morning and Evening.—This has cured an inveterate *Asthma.*

Or, use the *Cold Bath* thrice a Week.

Or, beat fine *Saffron* small, and take eight or ten Grains every Night: Tried.

Or, dry and powder a *Toad.* Make it into small Pills, and take one every Hour 'till the Convulsions cease.

Take from three to five Grains of *Ipecacuanha* every Morning; or from five to ten Grains every other Evening. Do this if need be, for a Month or six Weeks. Five Grains usually vomit. In a violent fit, take a Scruple instantly.

In any *Asthma,* the best Drink is *Apple-Water*: That is Boiling Water poured on sliced Apples.

Pharmaceutical Science in Hospitals

HARRISON MEMORIAL LECTURE, 1966

THE Harrison Memorial medal for 1966 was presented on December 7 to Mr. J. W. Hadgraft (chief pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, London), by Mr. J. C. Bloomfield (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain).

MR. BLOOMFIELD said that, from the early days of Mr. Hadgraft's appointment as chief pharmacist of the five hospitals in the Royal Free group he had taken a keen interest in research into the problems that arose in hospital pharmacy practice. His work showed outstandingly how the pharmacist and pharmaceutical department could serve a hospital and its patients. Recently, as lecturer in pharmacy at the hospital's medical school, Mr. Hadgraft had made changes in the course to give the medical student a clearer view of pharmacy as a whole. He was currently a member of the Codex Revision, Joint Formulary and Galenicals and Sterile Materials committees of the British Pharmacopoeia and of the Society's Committee for Education and Science.

MR. HADGRAFT, in his lecture as medallist said he had elected to deal with the rôle of hospital pharmacist in developing the pharmaceutical sciences.

A Debt Acknowledged

Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison had never engaged in hospital pharmacy, but his life and work nobly exemplified the tradition, common to all pharmacists, of playing an essential part in safeguarding the public against the manifold dangers inherent in the development, production and distribution of medicines. His main interest was in pharmaceutical chemistry and he had been responsible for the analytical work behind the publication of "Secret Remedies," a book designed to draw attention to the many questionable proprietary medicines that were freely on sale at the beginning of the century. Colonel Harrison's most outstanding contribution had been the invention of the first box respirator used to protect British soldiers against poison gases, and that achievement exemplified the pharmacist's versatility in applying his *expertise* to a problem remote from the normal practice of pharmacy. In developing his gas mask, Harrison had been assisted by another distinguished pharmacist, the late Mr. C. E. Corfield, for many years Editor of the British Pharmaceutical Codex. Mr. Hadgraft said he had worked for a few years under Corfield's editorship, and wished publicly to acknowledge how much he owed to Mr. Corfield's guidance.

Developments in science and technology had perhaps tended to make pharmacists overlook the influence of formulation on the performance of a preparation in the human patient. In that field the hospital pharmacist could make a useful contribution by becoming a more effective link between the pharmacist and his colleagues in industry and academic pharmacy.

Electrolyte Preparations

The development of new medical procedures such as haemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis had created increased demands for complex solutions of electrolytes, which often produced interesting formulation problems. The addition of sodium edetate to molar solutions of sodium bicarbonate for intravenous injection prevented the precipitation of calcium and magnesium salts, but more recent experience indicated that the problem was possibly more complicated, not only varying with different batches of bicarbonate, but perhaps also involving the glass container and the rubber closure. In producing intravenous infusions, haemodialysis fluids and solutions for peritoneal dialysis, the hospital pharmacist had extended his traditional rôle into a field more analogous to industrial production. Greater application of pharmaceutical science in hospital pharmacy was needed to protect the patient and ensure the correct preparation of the solutions. In addition to the traditional safeguards of checking, the hospital pharmacist must apply control procedures approaching those adopted in industry. It had been argued that the hospital pharmacist was not an analytical chemist and that such production levels were better handled by the pharmaceutical industry. Although not a pharmaceutical Luddite, said Mr. Hadgraft, he appreciated fully the force of the argument. Any hospital pharmacist who had relied solely on the pharmaceutical industry for supplies would know, however, how difficult it had become to maintain adequate stocks of all solutions used.

Demands for New Presentations

In a field in which medical science itself was advancing, demands for new combinations and novel concentrations of electrolytes inevitably arose. The pharmacist in the larger hospital must be capable of responding to the demand, and the question was not so much whether he was capable as an analyst as whether he was able to ensure that adequate control was exercised within his department. New methods of rapid control were needed. He had found that flame photometry —a procedure that seemed to have escaped attention in many schools of pharmacy but which, because of his association with biochemistry in hospital practice — sprang readily to the mind of the hospital pharmacist, was useful in determining sodium and potassium ions in complex solutions.

The Society's president presents the Harrison Memorial medal from Mr. J. C. Bloomfield (president of the Pharmaceutical Society)

Oral Potassium Supplements

Formulation problems had also arisen from the oral administration of potassium supplements to patients receiving treatment with diuretics.

The approach to the problem in his own department had been to attempt to formulate a tablet that dissolved rapidly and produced a relatively palatable solution. The potassium chloride could then be taken well diluted in solution, thus avoiding the possibility of a high concentration reaching any part of the gastro-intestinal tract. Two formulations were at present under investigation.

Preparations for Hepatolienography

An investigation of pharmaceutical interest had arisen from an attempt to develop a preparation for radiological opacification of the liver—a process known as hepatolienography. The preparation must be injected intravenously in a form that enabled it to be taken up by the reticulo-endothelial cells and deposited in the liver. It must be radio-opaque, non-toxic and eliminated from the liver slowly, allowing sufficient time for the radiological procedure but not remaining permanently in the liver. In the past, emulsions of iodinated fatty acids and suspensions of particulate material had been used. Colloidal thorium dioxide produced successful opacification but hepatic fibrosis and liver cancer developed later. Preparations of other inert metals such as tantalum and barium remained indefinitely in the body.

Together with Dr. Zimmon, who had come from the United States to work in the medical unit of the Royal Free Hospital, Mr. Hadgraft had experimented with emulsions of iodised oil, using a combination of Tween 80 and lecithin as the emulsifying agent and completing the emulsification with an ultrasonic probe. Emulsions of small and uniform globules had been obtained but the preparations had proved toxic when injected into rats.

A suspension of a poorly soluble organic compound of iodine was then considered. Iodophthalein was precipitated in the presence of sodium citrate and a protective colloid by slowly injecting a solution of the sodium salt into a mechanically stirred solution containing polyvinylpyrrolidone and sufficient citric acid to give a slightly acid *p*H. By wet grind-

ing in a roller mill and by sedimentation, particles of the order of 2 microns or less in diameter had been obtained. Suspensions approaching colloidal size had later been produced by precipitating the iodophthalein during ultrasonic agitation. Some of the suspensions had been examined by the electron microscope and he showed a slide of an electron micrograph of such a suspension.

Mr. Hadgraft said he did not altogether believe the evidence obtained from that photograph but showed it in order to illustrate the range of techniques available in a well equipped hospital for the examination of pharmaceutical problems. Before the evidence could be accepted uncritically it would take a research project in itself to determine the usefulness of the electron microscope in examining pharmaceutical suspensions.

Intravenous injection of suspensions into rats at a dosage of 500—1,000 mgm. per kilo of bodyweight produced an opacification of the liver that compared favourably with the results obtained with thorium dioxide. Reduction of the particle size resulted in more rapid clearance and with a particle size of the order of 1 micron most of the dye had been cleared from the liver after four days. Apart from the hazards of injecting particulate material intravenously, the preparation had little acute toxicity as indicated by weight gain, tests for liver function and histological study of the liver, spleen, lungs and kidneys.

Dermatological Preparations

Pharmaceutical science had something to contribute in all fields of medicine, but one of its most obvious applications was in dermatology. Despite a large bibliography on the penetration of substances into the skin, knowledge of the precise mechanisms involved was still scanty. Even less was known of the influence of pharmaceutical formulation on skin penetration. With the advent of more active topical medicaments, such as the corticosteroids and antibiotics, it became important to know more about the influence of formulation on the activity of the drug, its release on the skin surface, and its subsequent penetration of the horny layer. He described an investigation in which he had taken part to devise simple methods for determining the influence of the vehicle on skin penetration in human subjects. The method used had been by means of a spatula to draw a quantity of the preparation across a hole cut in thin tin sheet. A polythene square which had been placed under the tin was then removed, carrying a disc of the preparation. That was applied to the skin surface.

Results from a variety of bases and drugs indicated that it was impossible to generalise on the influence of the vehicle on skin penetration but certain points emerged. Percutaneous penetration of sparingly soluble substances like the corticosteroids was enhanced by reducing the particle size. Dissolving the medicament in a suitable solvent appeared further to enhance the penetration. More research was needed to define precisely the required properties of the solvent and to determine the mechanism by which it increases penetration.

Committees had been set up both by the Guild of Public Pharmacists and by the Pharmaceutical Society, said Mr. Hadgraft, to encourage research in hospital pharmacy. Those efforts had had only a limited success because research could only be fostered and developed where it already existed. Research in hospital pharmacy must be allowed to grow out of the daily practice and problems with which hospital pharmacists were faced. From those origins, hospital pharmacists must be encouraged to view their scientific problems from a more critical and fundamental standpoint.

Closer Contacts With Colleagues

It was necessary also for the hospital pharmacist to develop closer contact with his academic colleagues. Schools of pharmacy had made useful contributions by organising special courses in subjects such as quality control and therapeutics, but such meetings tended to maintain the teacher-student relationship between academic and hospital pharmacist. He would like to see the relationship develop into a true partnership in which the hospital pharmacist was able to make a contribution from his special point of view.

The Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences had successfully organised a number of discussion meetings at which pharmacists had been able to meet their scientific colleagues in industrial and academic pharmacy. He would like to see hospital pharmacists taking a much more active part in such discussions.

The publications of the Society constituted another stimulus to the development of pharmaceutical science. It was obvious that not all hospital pharmacists could become members of Codex Committees, but it would be advantageous if more hospital pharmacists could be brought into the formulation work involved in producing Codex monographs. That would ensure that changes in Codex preparations were made on the basis of a wider range of experience and trial. Would it not be possible, for example, to establish some form of link between the Codex and the Hospital Pharmacists Consultative Committee established by the Ministry or some similar body representative of hospital pharmacists?

Fundamental to the whole question of developing pharmaceutical science in the hospital was the problem of man-power. Despite the roseate view sometimes taken by the Ministry of Health, there was a depressing shortage of entrants seeking to make hospital pharmacy their career. A thorough work study of the whole routine in hospital pharmacy was needed in order to clarify what the function of the pharmacist was to be in the future. Also needed was clarification of ideas on the function and training of pharmacy technicians, at present being trained on a piece-meal basis in different hospital regions. The status of the pharmacy technician could not be changed simply by changing his name from that of dispensing assistant. The level of training of technicians needed to be looked at afresh, and a reasonable career structure provided. If safe procedures could be devised to release the pharmacist from much of the routine work, his time could be used in developing pharmaceutical science within the hospitals. Only by such means would it be possible to recruit pharmacy graduates and so maintain adequate standards of practice in hospital pharmacy.

It was necessary also to create conditions for specialisation in hospital pharmacy. As each new problem had arisen in the hospital service, the pharmacist had been represented as the expert for the job. A few years previously a central sterile supply department had become the interest of the moment. When the setting up of poisons centres had come under discussion, the pharmacist was regarded as the expert in drugs. Currently attention was being focused on quality control, and pharmacists were busy becoming pharmaceutical analysts. "Apart from making some of us schizophrenic about which particular hat we are wearing at any given time, we have not really achieved the recognition we deserve in any of those fields. We have not been wrong in stating the pharmacist's potentiality to become an expert in those fields. What is wrong is the claustrophobic structure of hospital pharmacy, which does not permit the pharmacist to specialise in one particular direction and still retain an incentive to stay in hospital pharmacy." The larger hospitals should be able to sustain a staff of pharmacists specialised in different fields of activity and become centres for post-graduate study in pharmacy in the same way as they now catered for post-graduate studies in medicine.

Pharmacists should see the wider social implications of their profession. Just as pure science had made its major contributions when it had been intimately concerned with the most urgent problems of society, so pharmacy flourished when it was in contact with human needs. The first concern, therefore, should be for the patient. From answering his needs would come the profession's true fulfilment.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In BARROW during August 30,079 prescriptions (19,686 forms) were dispensed. Total cost was £16,641, an average of 132·78d. per prescription.

In DORSET during August 125,322 prescriptions (82,030 forms) were dispensed. Total cost was £72,683. Average cost per prescription was 139·19d.

In ENGLAND during July 18,681,761 prescriptions (12,312,921 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £10,052,545. Average cost per prescription 129·14d. The respective figures for January-July inclusive were 143,351,140 prescriptions (93,857,523 forms) totalling £75,287,481 and averaging 126·05d.

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS IN EIRE

Scope of control extended

THE Minister of Health for Eire has made new regulations under section 65 of the Health Act, 1947, extending the list of preparations that may be sold only on prescription.

The regulations — the Medical Preparations (Control of Sale) Regulations, 1966, (available from the Stationery Office, Dublin, price 1s. 6d.) — come into force on January 2, 1967. They revoke the Medical Preparations (Cortisone and ACTH) Regulations, 1952; the Medical Preparations (Barbiturates) Regulations, 1954; the Medical Preparations (Oral Diabetic Treatments) Regulations, 1956 and the Medical Preparations (Control of Sale) Regulations, 1963.

The new Regulations make the following substances (and preparations containing them) available by retail only on medical, dental or veterinary prescription:—

FIRST SCHEDULE

Substances to be available to the public on prescription only.

PART A

Allylisopropylacetylurea. Amidopyrine; its salts; amidopyrine sulphonates; their salts.

β-Aminopropylbenzene, and β-aminoisopropylbenzene and any compound structurally derived from either of these substances by substitution in the side chain or by ring closure therein (or by both such substitution and such closure), except ephedrine, *N*-methylephedrine, *N*-diethylaminoethylephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, and prenylamine; any salt of any such substance

Antibiotics, the following; their salts; their derivatives; salts of their derivatives except when intended for agricultural, horticultural or veterinary use or in feed supplements for veterinary use:—

Amphotericine	Novobiocin
Bacitracin	Nystatin
Cephalosporin	Oleandomycin
Chloramphenicol	Paromomycin
Colistin	Penicillins
Cycloserine	Polymyxins
Dihydrostreptomycin	Ristocetins
Erythromycin	Spiramycin
Fusidic acid	Streptomycin
Griseofulvin	Tetracycline
Kanamycin	Vancomycin
Neomycin	Viomycin

Barbituric acid; its salts; derivatives of barbituric acid; their salts; compounds of barbituric acid (including its salts and derivatives and salts of its derivatives), with any other substance except (i) any of the substances comprised in this entry when in combination with any other active substance which is not a substance included in this Schedule and (ii) mixtures containing any of the said substances designed solely for veterinary use provided the words "not for human use" are distinctly written on the container in which the mixture is sold or on a label affixed thereto

Busulphan; its salts	Hexamethonium; its salts
Carbimazole	Iproniazid; its salts
Chlorisondamine; its salts	Methimazole
Dimethylsulfoxide	Methocarbamol
Ethyl biscoumacetate	Methylthiouracil
Glutethimide; its salts	

Mustine and any other *N*-substituted derivatives of di (2-chloroethyl) amine; their salts

Nicoumalone	Pentolinium; its salts
Nitrofurantoin	Phenindione
Oxyphenbutazone	Phenprocoumon
Paramethadione	Phenylbutazone; its salts
Pempidine; its salts	

Phenylcinchoninic acid, salicylcinchoninic acid, their salts, their esters.

Pituitary gland; the active principles of; their salts, except when contained in preparations intended for external application only or in inhalants or rectal ointments or eye lotions or preparations intended for use as eye lotions.

Propylthiouracil

Rauwolfia; alkaloids of; their salts, derivatives of the alkaloids of rauwolfia; their salts

Substances with adrenocortical or androgenic or oestrogenic or progestational activity, the following (not being a substance intended solely for external use or a progesterone preparation for use solely in the treatment of sheep fertility or stilboestrol and its esters):—

Benzoestrol,

Derivatives of stilbene dibenzyl or naphthalene with oestrogenic activity; their esters, Steroid compounds, with adrenocortical or androgenic or oestrogenic or progestational activity; their esters

Sulphinpyrazone	Troxidone
Thalidomide; its salts	Warfarin sodium
Thiouracil	

PART B

Acetohexamide	Acetylcarbromal

p-Aminobenzenesulphonamide; its salts; derivatives of *p*-aminobenzenesulphonamide having any of the hydrogen atoms of the *p*-amino group or of the sulphonamide group substituted by another radical; their salts; except when contained in ointments or surgical dressings or when intended for the prevention and treatment of disease in animals including poultry or in feeding stuffs containing not more than 0·5 per cent. of total sulphonamides

Amitriptyline; its salts; Azacyclonol; its salts

Barbituric acid (including its salts and derivatives and salts of its derivatives) in combination with any other active substance not being a substance included in this Schedule

Benactyzine; its salts	Carisoprodol
Bretylium tosylate	Chlordiazepoxide; its salts
Bromvaletone	Clorexolone
Captodiame; its salts	Chlormethiazole; its salts
Carbromal	Clorprothixene
Carbutamide	Chlorthalidone
Chlorphentermine; its salts	Desipramine; its salts
Chlorpropamide; its salts	Ethoheptazine; its salts
Emylcamate	Guanethidine, its salts
Ethchlorvynol	Methyprylone
Ethinamate	Nalidixic acid
Hydroxyzine; its salts	Nortriptyline; its salts
Imipramine; its salts	Orphenadrine; its salts
Indomethacin; its salts	Pargyline; its salts
Mefenamic acid	Pemoline; its salts
Mephenesin; its esters	Phenbutrazate
Meprobamate	Phenformin; its salts
Metformin; its salts	Prothipendyl; its salts
Methaqualone; its salts	Quinethazone
Methylpentynol; its esters and other derivatives	Styramate

Diazepam and other compounds containing the chemical structure of dihydro-1, 4-benzodiazepine substituted to any degree; their salts

Haloperidol and other 4-substituted derivatives of *N*-(3-*p*-fluorobenzoylpropyl) piperidine. Hydrazines, benzyl phenethyl and phenoxyethyl; their α-methyl derivatives; acyl derivatives of any of the foregoing substances comprised in this entry; salts of any compounds comprised in this entry

Phenothiazine; derivatives of; their salts; except dimethoxanate; its salts and promethazine, its salts and molecular compounds (except any of the foregoing substances when intended for the prevention and treatment of diseases in animals including poultry)

5-Phenylhydantoin alkyl and aryl derivatives; their salts	Tetrabenazine; its salts
	Thyroid gland; the active principles of; their salts
	Tolbutamide

Substances in Part A, and preparations containing them, may be dispensed on one occasion only unless otherwise prescribed; if the prescription indicates that it is to be repeated, without specifying how often or at what intervals, then it may be repeated on three occasions only and at intervals of not less than three days. Substances in Part B, and preparations containing them, may, unless otherwise stated on the prescription, continue to be dispensed over the period of six months following the date of prescription, at such intervals as the pharmacist may deem appropriate having regard to the dosage rate. The usual provisions (which apply at present, for instance, in the case of barbiturates and cortisone) regarding the marking of the prescription and its retention by the pharmacist for a period of two years will apply to prescriptions in both groups.

The Regulations also provide that the following substances, and preparations containing them, may be sold by retail only by pharmaceutical chemists, dispensing chemists and druggists and registered druggists.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Substances, the retail sale of which is to be restricted to pharmaceutical chemists and other similarly qualified persons.

The following; their salts; their molecular compounds; and preparations containing them:

Antazoline	Diphenylpyraline
Bromodiphenhydramine	Doxylamine
Buclizine	Isothipendyl
Carbinoxamine	Mebhydrolin
Chlorcyclizine	Meclozine
Chlorpheniramine	Phenindamine
Cinnarizine	Pheniramine
Clemizole	Phenyltoloxamine
Cyclizine	Promethazine
Cyproheptadine	Pyrrobutamine
3-Di-n-butylamino-methyl-4:5:6-tri-hydroxyphthalide	Thenalidine
	Tolpropamine
	Triprolidine
Diphenhydramine	

Substances being tetra-substituted *N* derivatives of ethylenediamine or propylenediamine.

Containers and packets of those substances, and of preparations containing them, must be labelled with a statement of their contents, as in the case of other medicines; and, in addition, with the name of the seller and the address of the premises on which they are sold and with whichever of the following cautionary notices is appropriate:—

(i) On a preparation containing a substance which is intended solely and made up ready for the prevention of motion sickness and is not made up by the person dispensing it:—"Caution. This may cause drowsiness" or words to that effect, or

(ii) On a preparation (other than a preparation referred to in the foregoing subparagraph) which is intended for the internal treatment of human ailments and is not made up by the person dispensing it:—"Caution. It is inadvisable to take this preparation except under medical supervision" or words to that effect.

Note to Year-book Users

The introduction of the above regulations render obsolete the entry under "Republic of Ireland" on p. 230 of *The C. & D. Year-book*, 1967.

THE MARKETS IN 1966

Shortages of many crude drugs, an easier tendency in essential oils and a general lack of interest in pharmaceutical chemicals were the principal features of a credit-tight year

THE year that has just ended was yet another difficult one for business. Overshadowing everything was the country's balance of payments problem — too many imports with too few exports.

The situation was further aggravated by a long strike of seamen. Stern financial measures were taken in the Budget and again in July, and a new tax (selective employment) came into force on September 1. All those things had a dampening effect on the economy and made things most difficult for anyone wanting credit unless it was to finance something for export. The only bright spot — and that at the very end of the year — was the removal of the temporary import surcharge after a life of two years. The effects, however, have still to be seen in official statistics, since the effective date was December 1. The stern measures applied seem, in the latest figures, to be achieving their objective.

Crude Drugs

A feature among CRUDE DRUGS was the firm tone displayed by North American produce. Difficulties in recruiting labour for collection, together with drought conditions, caused crop deliveries to be short and to arrive later than usual. The price recession normally associated with the arrivals of new crops did not materialise to any extent. CASCARA was offered in September at 245s. per cwt., c.i.f., and that figure was at the same level as the last quotation for 1965 peel. WITCH HAZEL LEAVES at the close of the year were nominally 6s. 6d. per lb. or nearly double the price operative a year ago. SENEGA, at 29s. 6d. per lb., was 50 per cent. up, and spot supplies were frequently exhausted from March onwards. Unlike previous years, 1966 produced an acute shortage of VALERIAN ROOT, whether from the Continent or from India. Two rises of 25s. per cwt. in February were followed in succeeding months by similar rises, Continental reaching 550s. per cwt. for spot and Indian 500s. Replacement offers came from India during July at a level of 300s., c.i.f., followed a month later by Continental at 550s., c.i.f. and, as replacements came nearer to hand, prices gradually fell, closing at 245s. and 490s., c.i.f., respectively. KOLA NUTS were unobtainable until mid-June, when replacements were received. There was little demand for Cape ALOES, and prices varied only slightly, but the Curaçao variety, which was quoted about the same level as Cape, moved up in September and again in December. There was a poor crop of BUCHU, and supplies were hard to get for distillation, particularly towards the end of the year. SAFFRON did not fluctuate so much as in 1965, but the price nevertheless rose 225s. per lb. over the year. ACONITE ROOT, unchanged in years, was also firm. BELLADONNA, on the other hand, showed an easier trend. Dutch LOBELIA was available at about half the price of the American. PERU BALSAM, which shot up in 1965, began to fall in February and, though there was the occasional rise, falls predominated to make the December level 16s. 6d. per lb. against 29s. 6d. Tinnevelly SENNA quotations were steady, and in some instances even advanced as a result of a small new crop, with the consequence that an advantage which should have accrued to importers of the commodity, following the devaluation of the Indian rupee, was lost. Among the various sources of IPECACUANHA, Costa Rican appeared to set the pace in prices; beginning the year at 64s. per lb. it touched a peak of 84s. in mid-June before, falling back to a low of 60s. in December. LANOLIN was reduced slightly following a fall in the United States. MERCURY, which soared to £265 a flask in 1965, following a shortage of supplies, fell by stages till in June it was around £100. In the second half of the year, however, conditions changed and the value went ahead, reaching £200 by November, only to fall back a little later.

Crude Drugs		Dec. 1965		Dec. 1966	
	per	s.	d.	s.	d.
Aloes, Cape ...	cwt.	265	0	235	0
Cardamoms (A.g.)	lb.	32	6	22	0
Cascara	cwt.	225	0	245	0
Cochineal:					
Peruvian (s.g.)...	lb.	15	0	13	0
Canary Isles (s.g.)	,,	19	0	15	6
Ginger:					
No. 3 Jamaican	cwt.	420	0	255	0
Ipecacuanha (c.i.f.):					
Colombian ...	lb.	54	0	52	6
Costa Rican ...	,,	70	0	61	0
Menthol (c.i.f.):					
Chinese	,,	28	9	29	6
Brazilian... ...	,,	30	0	29	6
Mercury ...	...76-lb.	4,000	0	4,000	0†
Senega	lb.	20	6	29	6

† nominal

Constant Fluctuation

From a glance at the table below it would appear that MENTHOL moved only slightly, but that was not so: scarcely a week passed without some change. The highest point for Chinese was in February, when material for shipment was quoted at 35s., c.i.f., per lb. Brazilian touched 40s., c.i.f., at the end of January but thereafter values eased and by November Brazilian and Chinese quotations were at about par for the first time for several years. Jamaican GINGER began on the spot at 390s. per cwt. and ended about 250s., even though there were no shipment offers from September onwards, the quiet market conditions preventing any rise in spot values. The Cochin variety fell from 265—270s. in the first quarter to 220s. at the close of the year.

Among AROMATIC SEEDS little business was done in Turkish ANISE and practically nothing in Spanish, because of the high prices quoted. Small trading was reported in CARAWAY, with the price more or less unchanged. Sales of CELERY were not so large as expected, buying by the United States and Canada being on a limited scale. Morocco was reported to have sold large quantities of CORIANDER to India, hence an increase in the price for shipment. Sales of CUMIN were not up to expectations; Iran had a fairly good crop and was competitive with Morocco and Cyprus. DILL was neglected, home demands being small. Forward offers of Chinese FENNEL were under those of India. The Moroccan FENUGREEK crop proved small, and though early estimates of English MUSTARD were good, heavy rains towards the end of the harvest made the better qualities hard to find.

Essential oils

ESSENTIAL OIL prices generally declined during 1966, exceptions being Brazilian BOIS DE ROSE, which gained 2s. per lb., and American PEPPERMINT and SPEARMINT, the firmness of both of which was a little surprising in view of the good crops reported. Domestic demand was said to have been particularly heavy leaving, little surplus for export. LEMONGRASS slipped from about 31s. per kilo in the early months of the year to 22s. 6d. in May. There was then a short-term recovery to 26s. before the price dropped to the previous low level. The CITRONELLAS varied only slightly, and the aggregate change on the year amounted to only a few pence. Chinese *Arvensis* on the spot reached a peak of 14s. per lb. in early February, the lowest price being 10s. 6d. from November onwards. The equivalent high and low rates for Brazilian were 15s. 6d. and 10s. 3d. Greatest falls were noted in BERGAMOT and PATCHOULI, both of which made phenomenal gains in 1965, when stocks were scarce or unobtainable. PALMAROSA, unobtainable a year ago, came on offer in mid-January, when shippers asked 170s. per kilo against the previous asking price of 110s.; the price

Essential Oils		Dec. 1965		Dec. 1966	
	per	s.	d.	s.	d.
Anise	lb.	9	3	9	3
Bergamot	,,	170	0	108	0
Bois de rose ...	,,	16	4½	18	6
Citronella:					
Ceylon	,,	4	7½	4	0
Formosan* ...		4	3	4	5
Lemongrass ...	kilo	31	0†	23	6
Patchouli	lb.	102	6†	52	6
Peppermint:					
Chinese		12	3	10	6
Brazilian... ...		13	6	10	6
American ...		49	0	56	0
Sandalwood:					
Mysore		108	0	107	6

* in bond † nominal

was to rise to 185s. before, in mid-June, there began a long succession of falls to the current rate of 117s. 6d. Good crops were reported during the year for LAVENDER and LAVANDIN. Sicilian LEMON and Florida ORANGE were also good crops, but the effects of the latter on the price of the oil will not be seen until the New Year. Elsewhere in CITRUS OILS, LIME was a firm market throughout.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

One of the few features in PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS was provided by QUININE and QUINIDINE. Although at peak prices by the end of 1965, they underwent further increases in January April and June, during which period the SULPHATE rose from 16s. 3d. per oz. to 21s. 7d. (even higher for imported material). Chief demand came from the United States, which was said to be requiring large quantities for the troops in Vietnam. The high prices caused an outcry in the U.S. and whether because of it or to because speculators were getting out of the market the prices became subject to falls in America during June though in Britain lower prices did not operate until the end of November, sulphate being then at 18s. 4d. The 'freeze" on prices imposed by the Government prevented many changes that might otherwise have taken place, though manufacturers using imported material could recoup themselves for any increase in their costs. Thus MERCURIALS frequently moved up with the rising cost of mercury and down — as the metal went lower. At one time a leading manufacturer withdrew prices because of the unstable position of the metal. As in previous years most of heavier-selling VITAMINS showed an easier tendency. ANEURINE HYDROCHLORIDE was reduced in March and July; PYRIDOXINE in March, April and August (with an increase in October); RIBOFLAVINE in March and August and ASCORBIC ACID in August. TANNIC ACID was threepence to 1s. 3d. per lb. dearer in March. BRUCINE was increased in April and supplies were tight for most of the time, though some easing in the situation was noticed by the end of the year. A world-wide shortage of SULPHUR put up the cost of SULPHURIC ACID and imports had to be made in order to reduce the gap between demand and production.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals		Dec. 1965		Dec. 1966	
	per	s.	d.	s.	d.
Aneurine hcl. ...	kilo	118	6	102	0
Aspirin	lb.	4	0½	4	0½
Bismuth carb. ...	kilo	77	10	77	10
Calomel	,,	146	0	141	5
Citric acid	cwt.	214	0	214	0
Cream of tartar ...	,,	241	0	241	0
Cyanocobalamin...	gm.	52	6	52	6
Glycerin	cwt.	195	0	195	0
Nicotinic acid ...	kilo	32	0	31	0
Pot. bromide ...	,,	5	8	5	8
Pot. citrate... ...	,,	5	7	5	7
Pot. iodide... ...	,,	21	6	21	6
Prednisolone ...	gm.	7	0	7	0
Pyridoxine	kilo	450	0	262	6
Quinine sulph. ...	oz.	16	5†	18	4
Riboflavine ...	kilo	217	6	187	6
Sodium salicylate	lb.	3	11	3	11
Zinc oxide	cwt.	131	6	131	6

† nominal

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28: Most CRUDE DRUG prices have scarcely been tested since the issue of the last Trade Report, Cape ALOES were unchanged but CURACAO rose another 5s. to 395s. per cwt. with virtually no shipment offers. DANDELION ROOT was also 5s. per cwt. dearer but VALERIAN, both Indian and Continental (for shipment) were lower by 5s. There were no offers of ACONITE ROOT from origin and spot holders were asking 3s. 6d. per lb. against 3s. 3d. previously. PERU BALSAM was further reduced to varying levels according to holder.

In ESSENTIAL OILS the main feature was provided by PALMAROSA which jumped 10s. lb. on active buying. For several months prices of the oil have been declining and it would appear that the level had become attractive to buyers. Florida sweet ORANGE is expected to be cheaper in the New Year with original drums at around 4s. 6d. per lb. There has been more activity in GRAPEFRUIT in the United States and whilst the price was unchanged it was certainly firm.

There is to be a sharp reduction in the price of PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE from January 2, 1967, the fall being of the order of 70s. to 80s. per kilo depending on quantity. GLYCERIN prices are being increased by £10 ton from the same date.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

CALAMINE.—50-kilo lots, 4s. 3¾d. per kilo; 1,000 kilo, 4s. 2¾d. kilo.

CANTHARIDIN.—Per oz. 327s. 6d. for 4-oz. lots.

CARMINE.—One-cwt. lots are quoted at 180s. per lb.

CHARCOAL.—Medicinal activated, B.P.C. in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—One-cwt. lots quoted at 4s. 4d. per lb.

GLYCERIN.—Dearer. Chemically pure, B.P. (per cwt.).

	Over 25 tons	5 tons and under 25 tons	1 ton and under 5 tons	Under 1 ton
TANK WAGONS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10–14 tons	196 0	—	—	—
5–10 tons	197 6	199 6	—	—
DRUMS				
5 cwt.	200 0	202 0	205 0	211 0
22 cwt.	203 0	205 0	208 0	214 0
TINS				
56 lb.	207 0	209 0	212 0	218 0
28 lb.	229 0	231 0	236 0	245 0
14 lb.	233 0	235 0	240 0	249 0

Minimum delivery 2½ cwt. Drums charged and returnable. Tins and cases free. Minimum terms for technical grade glycerin s.g. 1·2627 are 191s. per cwt. for lots of over 25 tons in bulk deliveries of 10-14 tons.

PYRIDOXINE.—Lower. One kilo, 185s. per kilo; 10 kilos, 182s. 6d.; 25 kilos upwards, 177s. 6d., per kilo.

THEOPHYLLINE.—B.P., 50-kilo lots, 31s. per kilo; HYDRATE, B.P., 30s. and AMINOPHYLLINE, 30s. per kilo.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE.—Short on spot. Spanish *napellus* quoted at 3s. 6d. per lb.; no shipment offers.

ALOES.—(Per cwt.). Cape primes, spot, 235s.; shipment, 225s., c.i.f. and Curacao, 395s. spot; shipment, 375s., c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—(Per lb.): CANADA: Shipment, cleared; spot, 29s. 6d. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 12s. 6d.; shipment, 8s., c.i.f.; PERU: 15s. 6d., spot; shipment, January-February, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.; TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d.

DANDELION.—Root is 165s. per cwt., spot; shipment, 160s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 187s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 163s. to 178s. c.i.f., as to grade.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) — ANISE. — Turkish, 187s. 6d., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch 157s. 6d., spot. CELERY.—Indian offered at 150s., spot; shipment, 140s., c.i.f. CORIANDER. —Spot, duty paid: Moroccan, 115s.; Rumanian, whole 125s., splits, 115s.; Moroccan for shipment, 95s., c.i.f. CUMIN.— Spot, Cyprian, 285s.; Indian, 290s.; Moroccan, 290s., duty paid. DILL. — Indian, 120s., spot, nominal. FENNEL. — Chinese, 130s., duty paid; shipment Chinese, 110s., c.i.f.; Indian, 132s. 6d., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.— Moroccan, quoted at 80s., duty paid; shipment, 67s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English is in short supply for all qualities. 75s. to 95s., quoted.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE.—Chinese 9s. 6d. per lb., spot, shipments 9s. 2d., c.i.f.

CADE.—Spanish from 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s. 6d. to 14s. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot from 55s. to 60s. per lb,

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 85s. to 87s. 6d., spot; Algerian, 75s.

GINGER.—Imported (per lb.); Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

GRAPEFRUIT.—West Indian small lots on spot at 12s. 9d. per lb. Florida, 14s.

LAVANDIN.—Spanish from 20s. to 27s. per lb., as to quality.

LAVENDER.—French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, 73s.-74s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—East Indian B.P. oil is about 73s. per lb. English distilled, 110s.

PALMAROSA.—Shipment, 127s. 6d. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot, 140s.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.). *Arvensis:* Chinese for shipment, 10s., c.i.f.; spot, 10s. Brazilian for shipment, 10s., c.i.f.; spot, 10s. *Piperita:* Italian spot, 75s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 36s. to 56s., as to source.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 85s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 20: The major feature among crude drugs was an increase of $5 in CANADA BALSAM to $40 per gall. A 75-cent increase in SANDALWOOD OIL pushed spot prices up to between $17.75 and $19.00 per lb.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," Nov. 30.

Sachet and like packs. Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd. 1,054,808.

Method for inhibiting the growth of fungi. Stauffer Chemical Co. 1,054,816.

1-substituted 3-dialkylaminoalkoxyindazoles and a method for the preparation thereof. I. Angelini. 1,054,833.

Production of pure sodium metabisulphite and sodium sulphite. Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik, A.G. 1,054,835.

Method of preparing new derivatives of 3, 5-dioxo-pyrazolidine. Spofa, Sdruzeni Podniki pro Zdravotnickou Vyrobu. 1,054,862.

Compositions of organo-thiophosphorus compounds and method for controlling the odour of such compounds. Dow Chemical Co. 1,054,868.

Travel and motion sickness remedies and preventatives. Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd. 1,054,900.

Aluminium. N-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl) anthranilate. Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. 1,054,906.

Agricultural miticidal compositions containing chlorodiphenyl-azosulphide compounds. Nippon Soda, K.K. 1,054,941.

Antimycotic compositions. Norwich Pharmacal Co. 1,054,943.

Process for preparing chloromethyl 5-nitro-2-furyl ketone. Norwich Pharmacal Co. 1,054,944.

Dry shaver. R. L. Tweedale. 1,054,947

Setting indication for photographic cameras. Pentagon Dresden Kamera und Kinowerke Veb. 1,054,971.

Capsule forming and filling apparatus. R. P. Scherer Corporation. 1,054,977.

Machines for making swabs with cotton tips. Johnson & Johnson. 1,055,018.

Therapeutic composition containing gibberellin of utility in protein deficiency conditions and states of stress. Laboratories Laroche Navarron. 1,055,024.

Catheters. Willy Rusch. 1,055,026.

Hair treating method. Gillette Co. 1,055,050.

4-[1 ' -lower alkyl-piperidylidene-(4')]-9, 10-dihydro-4H-benzo [4, 5] cyclohepta-[1, 2, b] thiophene derivatives. Sandoz Patent, Ltd. 1,055,055.

Benzo-cyclohepta-thiophene derivatives and method of producing them. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,055,056.

Benzo-cyclohepta-thiophene derivative and method of producing it. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,055,057.

Process for producing α-hydroxy-glutaronitrile and its alkyl-substituted derivatives. Asahi Kasei Kogyo, K.K. 1,055,060.

Process and apparatus for the preparation of 2-chloro-butadiene-1:3. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,055,064.

6-(3, 4-methylenedioxystyryl)-3-mercapto-5-hydroxy 1, 2, 4 triazine and the preparation thereof. Spofa, Sdruzeni Podniki pro Zdravotnickou Vyrobu. 1,055,070.

Production of blasticidins by cultivation of a strain of streptomyces. Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd. 1,055,077.

17β - Methyl - 20-alkyl - 18-nor-17α - pregnenes. Abbott Laboratories. 1,055,078.

Heterorcyclic esters of phosphorous acids, their preparation and use, and pesticidal compositions containing them. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 1,055,093.

Phosphorus-containing esters. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 1,055,094.

1, 4-disubstituted piperazines and diazepines and process for preparing them. Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V. 1,055,100.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable, (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from January 11, 1967.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," Dec. 7

Quaternary ammonium compounds. Witco Chemical Co., Inc. 1,055,128.

Photographic processes and photographic sensitive materials therefor. Kodak, Ltd. 1,055,144.

Process for the production of ester salts. Chemische Werke Hülls, A.G. 1,055,159.

Camera objectives. Leningradsky Institute Tochnoi Merkhaniki i. Optiki. 1,055,172.

Sensitised photographic silver halide emulsions. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,055,180.

Benzoxazole derivatives and their use as optical brighteners. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,055,183.

Process for the manufacture of 2-styryl-oxazole compounds. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,055,184.

Compounds of fluorine. Allied Chemical Corporation. 1,055,190.

Separation of a mixture of molecules having different weights. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. 1,055,192.

β-Carboline derivatives, a process for their manufacture and compositions containing them. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,055,203.

Triarylboranes. M. & T. Chemicals, Inc. 1,055,207.

Cyclobutanones. Eastman Kodak, Co. 1,055,209.

1,2,31-benzotriazine-3H, 4-ones. Dr. Karl Thomae, G.m.b.H. 1,055,212.

Process for the preparation of metaldehyde. Lonza, Ltd. 1,055,219.

Pyridobenzoxazepine derivatives. Dr. Karl Thomae, G.m.b.H. 1,055,221.

Photographic lens of large aperture ratio and having a long back focal length. Nippon Kogaku, K.K. 1,055,222.

Process for polymerising ethylenically unsaturated compounds. Eastman Kodak, Co. 1,055,242.

Fluoro-substituted steroids and their production. E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co. 1,055,244.

19-Halo-10α-androstane compounds. Syntex Corporation. 1,055,245.

Method of preparing chloromethylated aromatic ethers. Dow Chemical, Co. 1,055,246.

19-Nor-9β,10α-pregnane compounds. Syntex Corporation. 1,055,253.

Process for the production of anti-inflammatory substances from mammalian eosinophils. National Research Development Corporation. 1,055,269.

Phosphorus-containing poly-ethers. Allied Chemical Corporation. 1,055,272.

Process for the continuous manufacture of chlorinated hydrocarbons. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,055,273.

Method and means for the early diagnosis of pregnancy in farm animals. W. Jöchle. 1,055,274.

Derivatives of 2-hydroxy-3,5-dinitro-benzyl alcohol. Boehringer Ingelheim, G.m.b.H. 1,055,279.

Photographic apparatus. Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. 1,055,331.

Process for preparing amino-azido-triazinyl amino phosphoramides. Deutsche Gold-und Silber - Scheideanstalt. 1,055,336.

Substituted succinic acid esters. Lubrizol Corporation. 1,055,337.

Method for producing granular products. International Minerals & Chemical Corporation. 1,055,347.

Process for the preparation of 3-hydroxy- and 3-alkoxy-estratrienes and intermediates therefor. Francesco Vismara S.p.A. 1,055,353.

Process of producing allergen preparations. Cernelle A.B. 1,055,378.

Biological sterility indicator and method for using same. Wilmot Castle Co. 1,055,387.

Apparatus for destroying limited groups of cells. G. A. D. Gordon. 1,055,391.

Process of preparing chlorinated hydrocarbons. Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute and Kanto Denka Kogyo Co. Ltd. 1,055,410.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing acyl tryptamine derivatives and new acyl tryptamine derivatives and processes for their manufacture. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,055,413.

Allergenic aerosol compositions. Vantcrex, Ltd. 1,055,465.

Sterilisers for surgical instruments. Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd. 1,055,466.

Dibenzocycloheptene derivatives and their preparation. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,055,469.

Medical applicators. A.I.W.H. Bloxham. 1,055,471.

Process for the production of corticoid-21-esters. Dr. Karl Thomae, G.m.b.H. 1,055,492.

Tooth brush. Statter Projects Pty., Ltd. 1,055,501.

Preparation of 3-pyrazo-lidinones. Gavaert Photo-Producten, N.V. 1,055,531.

Method of drying a hydrogel. Mizusawa Kagaku Kogyo, K.K. 1,055,533.

Steroids and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 1,055,534.

Method for protecting plants against fungi and composition for use therein. Eli Lilly & Co. 1,055,535.

Substituted 1-aryl-31 aminopropynes and process for their preparation. Aziende Chemische Ruinite Angelini Francesco. 1,055,548.

Esterification. Armour & Co. 1,055,549.

Photographic medium and methods of preparing same. Technical Operations, Inc. 1,055,590.

Phenyl-N-methyl carbamic acid esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,055,603.

Oleandomycin acyl ester. N-oxides. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,055,615.

N-methylated derivatives of basic antibiotics. Recherche et Industrie Therapeutiques R.I.T. 1,055,616.

Mono-azo colour couplers. Fuji Shashin Film, K.K. 1,055,617.

Magazine for a motion-picture camera. Fuji Shashin Film, K.K. 1,055,618.

Urea derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,055,619.

Herbicidal composition and method of preparing the same. D. O. Guth. 1,055,620.

Compressed or agglomerated fertiliser materials. A. G. Wintershall. 1,055,661.

Photographic materials. General Aniline & Film Corporation. 1,055,664.

Cosmetic applicator. R. W. Brittain. 1,055,686.

Photographic materials. Gevaert Photo-Producten, N.V. 1,055,713.

Stabilising agents, fog-inhibiting agents, and anti-bronzing agents for photographic materials. Gevaert Photo-Producten, N.V. 1,055,715.

Basic ethers of 3,4-diarylcoumarins. Upjohn Co. 1,055,726.

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising substituted urea derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,055,741.

Preparations of 4-amino 5-phenyl-1-pentene compounds. Richardson-Merrell, Inc. 1,055,769.

Urea derivatives. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,055,786.

Photographic camera with automatically and manually settable diaphragm. Pentacon Dresden Kamera-und, Kinowerke Veb. 1,055,806.

Granular fertilisers. Scottish Agricultural Industries, Ltd. 1,055, 816.

Photographic apparatus. Cedars of Lebanon-Mt. Sinai Hospitals of the Los Angeles Jewish Medical Center. 1,055,852.

Water-dispersible veterinary preparations and a process for their manufacture. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,055,854.

Ammonia - epichlorohydrin anion - exchange resins. Dow Chemical Co. 1,055,860.

Slide projectors. Voigtländer, A.G. 1,055,869.

Preparation of carbohydrazide. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. 1,055,879.

Interferon purification. Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. 1,055,895.

Silicon absorbents in interferon purification and/or concentration. Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. 1,055,896.

Sensitive photographic materials. Eastman Kodak Co. 1,055,920.

Stable emulsions containing electrolytes. General Aniline Film Corporation. 1,055,925.

Class of steroid compounds. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,055,926.

24-Nor-5β-cholane steroids. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,055,927.

Pesticidal dispersions. Union Carbide Corporation. 1,055,934.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from January 18.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," Dec. 14.

Process for the manufacture of organic percarbonates. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,055,985.

Process for the preparation of adipic acid. Montecatini Soc. Generale per L'Industria Mineraria e. Chimica. 1,055,997.

Navel bandages. M. Gamper. 1,056,009.

5-Amino-alkyl dibenzodiazepinones. Upjohn Co. 1,056,043.

5,10-Disubstituted dibenzodiazepinones. Upjohn Co. 1,056,044.

5-Amino-alkyl dibenzodiazepines. Upjohn Co. 1,056,045.

Hydrocarbyl N - (aminoalkyl) - N - (2 - aminophenyl) anthranilates. Upjohn, Co. 1,056,046.

Cyclopentanophenanthrenes, processes for their preparation, and pharmaceutical compositions containing them. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,056,055.

Electrohydraulic processes and apparatus for initiating chemical and physical reactions T. E. Arnold. 1,056,074.

Process for the isolation of hydrofluoric acid from reaction gases. Buss, A.G. 1,056,077.

Photographic objective. Voigtländer, A.G. 1,056,096.

Isonicotinic acid hydrazide derivative and process for its preparation. Laboratoires Albert Rolland. 1,056,098.

Piperidol esters. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd. 1,056,101.

Enzyme-containing anti-asthmatic preparations. William H. Rorer, Inc. 1,056,116.

Camera shutters. International Polaroid Corporation. 1,056,153-54.

17α-trifluoropropynyl steroids and process for the preparation thereof. British Drug Houses, Ltd. 1,056,163.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing catalase. Sincorep, S.A. 1,056,192.

Production of thiocarboxylic acid esters. M. & T. Chemicals, Inc. 1,056,193.

Esters of corticosteroids. Eli Lilly & Co. 1,056,198.

Hypotensive compositions containing hydrochlorothiazide. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,056,200.

Cosmetic brushes. Eylure, Ltd. 1,056,211.

Succinic acid derivatives, their production and uses and polymeric products made therefrom. Monsanto Co. 1,056,221.

Quaternary ammonium derivatives of benzonitriles and herbicidal compositions containing them. May & Baker, Ltd. 1,056,235.

Dyeing of hair and other keratinous materials. Gillette Industries, Ltd. 1,056,250.

Flavour powders. J. Lyons & Co. Ltd. 1,056,259.

Esters of γ-keto carboxylic acids. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,056,288.

2-Phthalimido acetamido benzophenones and their preparation. Delmar Chemicals, Ltd. 1,056,289.

Process for preparing sodium warfarin. Charles E. Frosst & Co. 1,056,291.

Insecticidal cultures of microorganisms. Vsesojuzny Nauchno-Issledovatel'sky Institute Zashchity Rasteny. 1,056,292.

Production of oxides. British Titan Products Co. Ltd. 1,056,293.

Devices for the local scoring and marking of ampoules for breaking. J. Dishter. 1,056,298.

Coccidiostatic compositions. Merck & Co. Inc. 1,056,313.

Process for preparing glucosamine salts. Rotto Research Laboratorium. 1,056,331.

Therapeutically useful ranunculus extracts. Y. Rocher. 1,056,388.

Oxiodinium and thiaiodinium compounds and compositions containing same. Eli Lilly & Co. 1,056,418.

Carboxylic acid piperazides and process for their manufacture. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,056,421.

Amines. American Home Products Corporation. 1,056,423.

Method for preparing ribonucleioside-5' phosphates. Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd. 1,056,428.

Derivatives of lysergic acid. Sandoz Patents, Ltd. 1,056,429.

Photographic reversal process. Eastman Kodak, Co. 1,056,454.

Process for the production of images or printing plates. Agfa, A.G. 1,056,472.

Photographic processing compositions containing boron compounds. Eastman Kodak, Co. 1,056,455.

Medicaments containing hydroxocobalamin salts. Laboratoires Albert Rolland. 1,056,485.

Process for preparing trifluoroacetyl chloride. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,056,512.

Method of preparing liquid infant food composition. American Home Products Corporation. 1,056,515.

Manufacture of chlorinated ethanes. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,056,522.

Crystalline alkaloids of mitragyna citiata and compositions thereof. Smith Kline & French Laboratories. 1,056,537.

Organobismuth compounds. M. & T. Chemicals, Inc. 1,056,542.

Quaternary ammonium compounds and preparations for combating phytopathogenic micro-organisms containing them. CIBA, Ltd. 1,056,546.

Manufacture of benzophenones and pyridophenones. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,056,579.

Desalinisation membrane. Regents of the University of California. 1,056,636.

Fertilizers. Toyo Koatsu Industries, Inc. 1,056,637.

Microbiocidal paints and synthetic resin coating compositions. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,056,642.

Steroids. Lepetit, S.p.A. 1,056,675-76.

Apparatus for use in examining animal cells. International Business Machines Corporation. 1,056,716.

Pesticidal preparations. CIBA, Ltd. 1,056,750.

Still picture projector. Voigtländer, A.G. 1,056,751.

Removing nitric oxide from gas mixtures. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, A.G. 1,056,755.

Photosensitive reproduction material. Kalle, A.G. 1,056,774.

Process for the manufacture of ferrophosphorus in powdered form. Knapsack, A.G. 1,056,776.

Iodopropargyl aralkyl ether compounds and medicinal and fungicidal composition made therefrom. Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd. 1,056,787.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from January 25.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," Dec. 7, No. 4606.

For pharmaceutical and medicinal substances and preparations for human and veterinary use (5)
FLAMATROL, 895,688, by Armour Pharmaceutical, Co., Chicago, Illinois 60611, U.S.A.

For antibiotics and antibiotic preparations (5)
BIOTREN, 895,689, by Carlton Laboratories (Southern), Ltd., Lancing, Sussex.

For pharmaceutical preparations in tablet form for use in slimming (5)
SLENDERETTES, B897,196, by Clifford Hackley Richardson, London, W.1.

For veterinary preparations and substances (5)
VADEVERM, 899,181, by Janssen Pharmaceutical, N.V., Beerse, Belgium.

For photographic apparatus (9)
ORACA, 894,677, by Francis Canning, Edinburgh, 15.

For hair drying appliances, and parts and fittings (11)
SCHICK, B887,782, by Schick Incorporated U.K.), Ltd., Newpound, Wisborough Green, Billingshurst, Sussex.

"Trade Marks Journal," Dec. 14, No. 4607.

For chemical products for use in the manufacture of shampoos, hair dressings and cosmetics (1)
DIOCIN, 894,466, by F. W. Hampshire & Co. Ltd., Derby and London, W.1.

For chemical substances for use in agriculture and horticulture; and seed dressings (1)
FERNA-COL, SAPHI-COL, 895,951-52, by Plant Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.1. and Yalding, Kent.

For soaps (3)
PERMINOVA FRESHY 77, 878,646, by Perminova, A.G., Zurich, Switzerland.

For toilet preparations for men (3)
Device with words ROYAL OAK, B888,694, by Philip Morris, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For soaps and detergents (not for use in industrial or nanufacturing processes) (3)
PYRADET, 893,740, by Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, Lancs.

For perfumes, eau de Cologne, cosmetic preparations, dentrifices, non-medicated toilet preparations, toilet articles, soaps and essential oils (3)
SONG OF GOLD, 896,314, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For soaps, cosmetics, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, hair lotions, dentifrices (3)
TEENSCENE, 897,150, by E. R. Holloway, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetic preparations (3)
TATTLETALE, 897,401, by Avon Cosmetics, Ltd., Northampton.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances; disinfectants; infants', invalids' and dietetic foods; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)
QUINIDEX, 876,994, by A. H. Robins Co., Inc., Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.

For medicated preparations in liquid, cream or ointment form, for the treatment of the skin (5)
NUTRAMOIST, 885,483, by Coty (England), Ltd., London, W.1.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances; all consisting of or containing azoles (5)
DECAZOLE, 888,412, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)
MEDIHELP, B891,531, by Sterling-Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey. Device, 896,576, by Biofarma, S.A., Neuilly-on-Seine, France.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances (5)
DACORTILEN, 892,518, by E. Merck, A.G., 61 Dardmstadt, Germany. DUMEXIN, 894,334, by A/S Dumex, Copenhagen S, Denmark.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of rheumatism and like ailments (5)
RHEUMALAX, 894,036, by Fylde Laboratories, Ltd., Preston, Lancs.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; disinfectants and weed killing preparations (5)
SPRAYDEX, 894,549, by Spraydex (Twyford), Ltd., Twyford, Berks.

For veterinary sheep dip preparations (5)
VETARITE, 897,588, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, Middlesex.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (5)
DELADROXATE, 899,817, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, Middlesex.

For shavers and parts (8)
ROAMER, 898,401, by N.P.U., Ltd., London, N.14.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus, utensils and instruments; optical apparatus and instruments; and parts; but not including optical supports or lenses (9)
ISITAR, 895,981, by Agfa-Gevaert, A.G., Leverkusen-Bayerwerk, Germany.

For safe-light filters for use in dark rooms (9)
AGINAK, 896,063, by Gevaert-Agfa, N.V., Mortsel, Belgium.

For bottles and containers, all for feeding purposes; teats and valves, all for feeding bottles; soothers and teething rings, all for babies; surgical, medical, dental and veterinary instruments and apparatus (10) *for all goods made of rubber, artificial rubber or plastics* (17) *for small domestic utensils and containers (not of precious metal or coated therewith); hot water bottles, etc.* (21) *and for bathing caps, etc.* (25)
SUSEAL, 889,328-31, by William Freeman & Co., Ltd., Staincross, Barnsley, Yorks.

MATERIALS AND MAINTENANCE

Sanitary Waste Disposal Unit. — Permapure (Commercial), Ltd., 19 Highbridge Street, Waltham Abbey, Essex, draw attention to their Permapure disposer recently introduced in the field of sanitary waste disposal. The unit was developed to provide an appliance for disposal of soiled sanitary towels, bandages, medical waste, etc. A specially prepared opaque polythene container is placed into the disposer in which it is hermetically sealed by remote control.

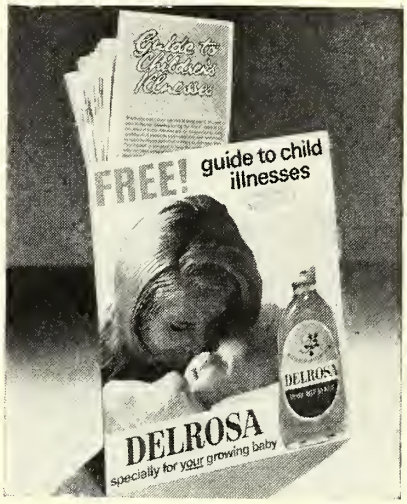
Melting Underfoot Snow and Ice.—A chemical in granule form with the power to melt ice and snow and keep key areas clear during a spell of winter weather has been put on the market in Britain by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts. Sold under the name Ice-Foe, the product has particular value in hospitals, old people's or children's homes, loading bays, and factory yards. Ice-Foe is claimed to generate sufficient heat to melt even compacted snow or ice. It acts best on busy surfaces and is claimed harmless to vegetation, tyres, footwear, asphalt roads or footways, and to leave no messy residues. Application is by hand, shovel or scoop. Packs are a carton of six 5-lb. sealed polythene bags and a polythene lined drum of 100 lb.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE: "Miss World," twenty-three-year-old medical student Miss Reita Faria from India, photographed during a visit to the Greenford, Middlesex, headquarters of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. Miss Faria saw stages in the production of vaccines.

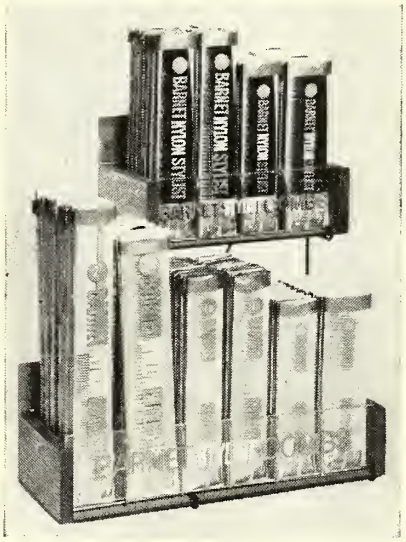
MISS AND "HIT": Miss Christine Storey, aged nineteen, a credit-control clerk at Woolley & Arnfield, Stockport, Cheshire, was recently, at the company's annual staff dance, elected Miss Woolley. Miss Storey, who has worked for Woolley & Arnfield since leaving school, was chosen for speech, personality, poise and appearance. She is shown being congratulated by Mr. B. Sparling (regional director, Vestric, Ltd.), with Mr. J. Bowman (branch manager), looking on.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

Free Booklet. — Phillips Scott & Turner Co., 2 St. Marks Hill, Surbiton, Surrey, are offering in their Delrosa series of free booklets on child health a "Guide to Children's Illnesses." (Available to all stockists from January 1, 1967 until mid-February.) A four-colour strutted showcard will display the booklet at point



of sale. The 8-p. booklet is described as "sensible and practical." Its table of illnesses covers the common infectious diseases of childhood, listing symptoms, incubation and isolation periods and general advice on treatment, and urges the mother to call for medical help so soon as the signs described become apparent.



COMB CABINETS: Feature claimed by E. R. Holloway, Ltd., Olding's Corner, Hatfield, Herts, for their Barnet comb policy for 1967 is an upgrading of the quality of their display cabinets. Made of polished wood and clear Perspex, the new stand, as illustrated, "sets off to perfection" the Barnet Stylist range of nylon, polypropylene and styrene combs. All the combs are clearly seen and easily "dispensed." The cabinets take up little room on the counter but achieve excellent point-of-sale appeal. Newly packaged, the combs indicate type, name, price and guarantee. Five separate "deals" are offered—three for nylon Stylist combs, one each for polypropylene and styrene. The major "deal" (cabinet No. 10) is a double-decker design holding 7 doz. ladies' coloured nylon Stylist combs in the lower portion and 5 doz. men's nylon Stylist combs in the top.

PRESS ADVERTISING

J. & J. COLMAN, LTD., Carrow Works, Norwich: Robinsons lemon barley. In *Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, Daily Express, Daily Sketch* and *Sun*.

LEWIS WOOLF GRIFFIGHT, LTD., 144 Oakfield Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29: Sof'down. In *Woman, Woman's Own, Parents, Baby World, The Baby Book, All About Children* and *Mother* from mid-January.

PUBLICATIONS

Booklets and leaflets

DISTRENE, LTD., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W.1: "Styron 683D general purpose, high softening, high molecular weight polystyrene" (4-p. folder).

JAPANESE CAMERAS, LTD., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent: Minolta SR-T 101 single lens reflex camera (16-p. folder).

PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER CO., 2 St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey: "The Common Cold" (12-p. booklet on causes and treatment of colds and advertising Coldrex).

FISONS, LTD., Fison House, 9 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1: An outline of the world activities of the Fison group of companies (8-p. folder.)

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of week of insertion.

Tuesday, January 3

EAST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, County hotel, Canterbury, at 7.45 p.m. Business meeting.

WORCESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Star hotel, Worcester, at 8 p.m. Mr. T. K. Bates (Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd.) on "Polaroid Cameras."

Wednesday, January 4

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, St. George's Hall, St. George's Road, Reading, at 3 p.m. Children's New Year party.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Ardington rooms, Clapham Junction, London, S.W.11, at 6.45 p.m. New Year party. Tickets (price 40s. each) are available from Miss B. M. Kell, 58 Becmead Avenue, London, S.W.15.

Thursday, January 5

BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Luton and Dunstable Hospital, at 8 p.m. Discussion on the Council's proposals on advertising by pharmacists.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Room 24, University of Strathclyde, George Street, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. J. C. Hanbury on "Some Current Medico-pharmaceutical Problems."

HUDDERSFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Park Horse hotel, Kirkgate, Huddersfield, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. C. B. Bedford on "Some Reflections on Banking."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, INSTITUTE OF PACKAGING, Electrical engineers department, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, S.W.7, at 6.30 p.m. "Shelf Life." M. G. A. Gordon (Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association) on "Collection of Data Relating to Conditions Inside Warehouses and Transport Vehicles" and Mr K. Clarke (Beecham Toiletries Division) on "Methods of Testing as Applied to Toiletries and Cosmetics."

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Victoria hotel, Surbiton, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. J. C. Parkinson (deputy secretary, Pharmaceutical Society), on "Education, Recruitment and Man-power."

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

PROPRANOLOL should be used with caution in patients prone to hypoglycaemia or receiving insulin or oral hypoglycaemic agents, according to papers from the Harvard Medical School, Boston, U.S.A., and Johannesburg General Hospital, South Africa. The American workers were investigating how a β-adrenergic antagonist would modify metabolic responses to hypoglycaemia during a standard insulin-tolerance test. Normally, acute hypoglycaemia evokes the secretion of several hormones, including growth hormone, hydrocortisone, adrenaline and noradrenaline, which restore plasma levels of glucose and free fatty acids. It was found in healthy subjects that propranolol did not affect the rate or extent of fall of plasma glucose during the insulin-tolerance test, but dampened its subsequent rebound, and masked some of the clinical manifestations of acute hypoglycaemia. The South African paper reports hypoglycaemic attacks precipitated by propranolol in a patient who had undergone partial gastrectomy (and showed mild post-operative hypoglycaemic symptoms), and in an insulin-dependent diabetic. (*Lancet*, December 24, pp. 1386 and 1389.)

METHOXYFLURANE is assessed as significantly better than trichloroethylene in obstetric analgesia in a report from the Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff. The assessment was made by the anaesthetist on the basis of the reactions and behaviour of the mothers between contractions. Twenty-one patients received trichloroethylene and twenty-five methoxyflurane. A significantly higher number of mothers on methoxyflurane said that pain relief was complete, and midwives assessed that that anaesthetic caused less restlessness, though slightly more drowsiness. The trial indicated that methoxyflurane is suitable for intermittent administration. (*B.M.J.*, December 24, p. 1554.)

TETANUS antiserum has little value in the treatment of clinical tetanus, report workers at the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, India. They have carried out a blind controlled trial in 470 patients with proven tetanus, but have found no significant difference between the survival rates of groups given no ATS or doses of 10,000, 30,000 or 60,000 units of ATS. There were also no differences in the course of the disease, development of complications, length of stay in hospital of cured patients, or length of survival of fatal cases. (*Lancet*, December 24, p. 1372.)

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

METHOXYFLURANE as an obstetric analgesic: a comparison with trichloroethylene. *Brit. med. J.*, December 24, p. 1554.

FOLIC ACID REQUIREMENTS. Investigation of in pregnancy. *Brit. med. J.*, December 24, p. 1568.

FLUIDISATION in pharmaceutical manufacturing. *Manf. Chemist*, December, p. 39.

MORPHOLINE: its properties and uses. *Manf. Chemist*, December, p. 50.

ANTISERUM. A controlled trial of, in the treatment of tetanus. *Lancet*, December 24, p. 1371.

DAPSONE AND PYRIMETHAMINE. Reduction of haematocrit and red-blood-cell volume in patients with polycythaemia secondary to hypoxic lung disease by. *Lancet*, December 24, p. 1381.

PROPRANOLOL. Effects of, on the hormonal and metabolic responses to insulin-induced hypoglycaemia. *Lancet*, December 24, p. 1386.

PROPRANOLOL. Hypoglycaemia precipitated by. *Lancet*, December 24, p. 1389.

HOW ANTIBIOTICS WORK. *Science*, January 1967, p. 62.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.

BOWDENHURST, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Leonard H. Lewis and Francis A. Dean. R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

CHEMIST MARKETING SERVICES, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £1,000. Subscribers: Muriel Goldstein and Brian Goldstein, 25 The Glade, Ilford, Essex.

CONTAC LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in machines, medical and other preparations, etc. First directors are not named. Solicitors: Allen & Overy, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

E. H. BALDOCK & CO., LTD. (P.C.). Capital £1,000. To acquire the business of R. Brown (Chemists) Reading, Ltd., carried on at 266 Oxford Road, Reading, etc. Directors: Eric H. Baldock, M.P.S., and Joan P. Baldock. R.O.: Little Firs, West Drive, Sonning, Berks.

F. HYLEN (U.K.), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of marketers, manufacturers and general dealers in chemicals of all kinds; etc. Subscribers: Stanley H. Davis and David Ordsih. R.O.: 29 Oxford Street, London, W.1.

J. N. P. CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.) Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, etc. Directors: Paul M. Littman, John Nash-Steer. R.O.: 20 Queen Anne Street, London, W.1.

NETHERTON CHEMISTS (KIRKBY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Hartley H. Clumpus, M.P.S. and Valerie 1. Clumpus, 16 Clovelly Drive, Southport. R.O.: 13 Market Square, Kirkby, Lancs.

WILLS

MR. J. BLAIR, M.P.S., 52 Devonshire Road, Millom, Cumberland, left £7,905 (£7,805 net).

MR. E. BOYS, M.P.S., 59 Chapeltown, Pudsey, Yorks, left £7,587 (£7,516 net).

MR. G. T. CHAPMAN, M.P.S., 111 Brook Lane, Chester, left £10,860 (£10,696 net).

DR. A. CRAWFORD, M.P.S., 50 Victoria Road, Lenzie, Lanarks, left personal estate in England and estate in Scotland valued at £23,014.

MR. E. J. DOBSON, Trevean, Castle Street, Launceston, Cornwall, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1902 left £38,779 (£37,987 net).

MR. R. HERRINGSHAW, M.P.S., 65 Berrington Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, left £19,835 (£19,288 net).

MR. J. J. JOYCE, M.P.S.I., Maryville, Mallow, co. Cork, Eire, left estate in England and the Republic of Ireland valued at £15,200.

MR. R. D. LAWS, M.P.S., 66 Southwick Road, Boscombe East, Bournemouth, Hants., left £1,532 (£1,460 net).

MR. J. MAVOR, 100 Church Lane, Wistaston, Crewe, Ches, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1893, left £16,016 (£15,926 net).

MR. G. PENMAN, M.P.S., 67 Woodside, London, S.W.19., left £51,383 (£46,920 net).

MR. J. RANKIN, M.P.S., 5 Solihull Lane, Hall Green, Birmingham, left £1,904 (£1,722 net).

MR. R. H. SUMMERS, 9 Lewis Road, Taunton, Somerset, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1931, left £26,607 (£24,983 net).

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—January 1-7, 1967

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Anadin...	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/67	2/60	3/90	—	2/60
Askit powders and tablets ...	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Bisodol	4/28	2/14	4/28	—	5/35	—	5/35	5/35	—	—	4/20	—	—	—
Buttercup syrup	—	2/30	3/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—
Disprin	2/45	2/45	—	4/75	—	—	2/45	1/30	3/60	—	—	3/60	—	3/75
Hill's sore throat lozenges ...	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horlicks	4/120	4/120	5/150	2/80	4/120	4/120	4/120	6/240	3/90	—	—	4/160	1/30	5/150
Loxene shampoo	4/120	5/150	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	6/180	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	—
Mentholatum Deep Heat ...	2/60	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	4/120	—	8/240
Nulon	—	2/60	1/30	1/30	—	—	1/30	1/30	2/60	—	—	1/30	—	1/30
Ostermilk and Farex ...	—	—	—	6/180	—	—	—	—	7/210	—	—	—	—	—
Penetrol inhalant	—	2/14	2/14	—	1/7	—	1/7	1/7	1/7	—	—	—	—	—
Steradent	1/45	1/45	—	1/45	2/90	—	1/45	—	1/45	—	—	3/135	—	2/90
T.C.P. liquid antiseptic ...	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	2/60	3/90	—	—

Cumulative price changes

December 31, 1966

AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR DECEMBER 1966

Abidon (938 PD)
capsules 25 & 1000
Actifed (208 BW)
compound
linctus†s7DDI
125mils 48 0 — 6 0
500mils 176 0 — 22 0
syrup†s7 125mils 48 0 — 6 0
500mils 176 0 — 22 0
2 litres 55 8ea — 83 6
compound linctus
4oz & 20 oz — — —
syrup 4oz & 20oz — — —
Actol (1388 Durazone)
Acudex (1530 Fisons)
Adcortyl-A (1176 Squibb)
ophthalmic ointment
Adcortyl-AQ (1176 Squibb) spray
Adcortyl-EG (1176 Squibb)
cream 50gm
Algispray (238 CL)
Algispray (1546 Sheranel) 6 11
spray balm aerosol 48 0 13 2½ a6 11
Alkeran (208 B W) †s1s4A
tablets 2 mgm 25 76 0 — 9 6
5 mgm 25 132 0 — 16 6
tablets 2 mgm &
5 mgm 100's — — —
Alloferin (1074 Roche) †s1s4A
ampoules 10mgm/
2mils 6 10 8ea — 16 0
50 78 0ea — 117 0
Allonal (1074 Roche) tablets
Allpyral-G (1460 Dome)
treatment set 117 0ea — 156 0
Alopecinin (819 McY) †s4B
pomade 1oz 15 0ea 4 1½ea 24 2
tablets 30 15 0ea 4 1½ea 24 2
Amplex (67 Ashe)
foot fresh 48 0 12 11 6 10
Ancofen (179 BDH) †s4B
tablets 50 22 9ea — 34 1½
Andre Philippe (48 AP)
after shave lotion
103 33 0 9 1 4 11
bubble bath candlestick
7 33 0 9 1 4 11
Annovax (208 BW) VPO
vaccine (vet.)
50mils 17 7½ea — 23 6
250mils 82 6ea — 110 0
Antabuse (1582 Albion) existing entry
Antabuse (1582 Albion) †s1s4A
tablets 0·5gm 25 44 0 — 5 6
50 76 0 — 9 6
500 58 0ea — 87 0
Antas (1582 Albion) existing entry
Antas (1582 Albion)†
tablets 50 20 0 5 6 2 11
100 36 0 10 0 5 4
250 80 0 — 10 0
1000 264 0 — 33 0
Antepar (208 BW)
elixir 125mils 62 0 — 7 0
500mils 192 0 — 24 9
4oz & 20oz — — —
Antussin (1239 Tobal) †
double strength
2oz 40 6 — 4 6
4oz 67 6 — 7 6
children's 2oz 36 0 — 4 0
chewable capsules
24 36 0 — 4 0
20 30 0 — 3 4
Asmasol (1582 Albion) †1s4sA
inhalant solution
60mils 96 0 — 12 0
Aspellin (1023 Radiol)
aspirin spirit liniment
16oz 135 0 — 17 0
Astral (509 Gibbs)
cream small 14 3 3 11 1 11
popular 22 2 6 1 3 1
family 36 3 9 11½ 5 1
hp 94 7 26 0 13 3
soap 10 4 2 10 1 3
15 2 4 2 1 10
Ayrton (78 A5 & Co)
A.P.C. plus tablets 14 0 3 10 2 6

Bain d'Or (597 HCL)
perfume 10cc 208 0 55 10 —
soap lemons 2¼oz 14 5 3 10 —
Splash Cologne
100cc 121 4 32 6 —
Band-Aid (672 Johnsons)
Sheer plasters 21 3 — 2 6
Banminth (969 Pfizer)
solution (vet.) 1pt 31 6ea — 42 0
1gall 218 7ea — 291 6
tablets (vet.) 20 18 9ea — 25 0
D Bell's (108 Bell) existing entry
I **Bell's** (108 Bell)
pet remedies
blood salts 8 9 — 1 0
21 3 — 2 6
budgie tonic 11 0 3 0 1 6
canker lotion 18 0 4 11½ 2 6
powder 18 0 4 11½ 2 6
cough tablets (dogs or cats)
12 9 3 6 1 9
diarrhoea tablets 14 6 4 0 2 0
Doomdust 11 0 — 1 3
eczema ointment 18 0 4 11½ 2 6
eye lotion 18 0 4 11½ 2 6
ointment 18 0 4 11½ 2 6
gastritis tablets 12 9 3 6 1 9
Katnips powder 14 6 4 0 2 0
tablets 7 9 2 1½ 1 1
17 6 4 10 2 6
laxative tablets 9 9 2 8 1 4
Mange-Pak 21 0 5 9 2 9
Min-O-Vit B 22 0 — 2 9
36 0 — 4 6
Moulter 11 0 3 0 1 6
pet ointment 18 0 4 11½ 2 6
round worm tablets
(dogs or cats) 9 0 — 1 0
sedative tablets 14 6 4 0 2 0
shampoo liquid
sachet 5 0 1 4½ 10
bottle 14 6 4 0 2 0
medicated 29 0 8 0 4 0
Snowcoat (dogs or
cats) 17 6 4 10 2 6
worm capsules (dogs)
14 6 4 0 2 0
tablets (dogs) 16 0 4 5 2 3
(cats) 14 6 4 0 2 0
worming oil 14 6 4 0 2 0
23 6 6 5½ 3 3
Benadryl (938 PD)
D parenteral (vet.) 10 mils
Benemid (837 MSD)
tablets 100 40 10ea — 61 3
500 196 4ea — 294 6
I **Benzodent** (1489 Cottrell)†
Berkmycen (117 BPL) T5
tablets 250 mgm 16 5 11ea — 8 10
100 32 0ea — 48 0
1000 293 9ea — 440 7
Betnovate (518 Glaxo) T5
scalp application
30gm 12 3ea — 16 4
Brontina (221 Camden) †s7
ampoules 2 mils 6 13 1½ea — 17 6
tablets 1mgm 100 17 3ea — 23 0
Broval (1582 Albion)
6oz 28 0 8 0 4 2
16oz 60 0 17 0 8 11
Burson (451 F & J)
elastic hosiery
I lightweight pair 32 0 — 48 0
Bydolax (859 Moore)
D capsules
I **Cadum** (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order
soap toilet 47 4 12 11 11½
(6 doz) (6 doz)
bath 50 10 13 10 1 7
(4 doz) (4 doz)
Calpol (218 Calmic)
paediatric suspension
2½oz 32 0 — 4 0
Caperns (1175 5PL)
Avisand 7 6 — 10
7 11 — 1 9
(½ doz)
budgie seed
(Golden life) 19 9 — 1 1
(2 doz)
D bird sand — — —
Capsolin (938 PD)
D 11b.
Carmen (229 Carmen)
electric hair rollers
model "7" 97 8ea 26 1ea 157 6
"11" 138 0ea 36 6ea 220 6
carry case 7/11 22 6ea 6 0ea 36 0
model "17" 203 8ea 53 11ea 325 6
"18" 203 8ea 53 11ea 325 6
carry case 17/18 24 11ea 6 8ea 39 11
roller and clip 6 7ea 1 9ea 10 6
clips packet 6 7ea 1 9ea 10 6
foam cascade 11 0ea 2 11ea 19 11
I **Ceranet** (1127 5eton)
(distributors 93 BJ)
dressings 3½×3½
(10) 28 6 — —
(30) 50 0 — —
strip 7½in×4yd 92 0 — —
D Cerumol (718 LAB) existing entry
I **Cerumol** (718 LAB) †
eardrops approx.
11 mils 31 6 — 3 6
dp 2oz 67 6 — 7 6
Cholelith (938 PD)
D pills 500
Cidomycin (1087 Roussel) T5
cream 15gm 8 6ea — 12 9
ointment 15gm 8 6ea — 12 9
Cinemax (817 MP5)
cine cameras
5uper-8 C301 — — 999 6
C401 — — 1359 6
C801 — — 2399 6
projector 8GF-R5 — — 939 6
D Citanest (68 AH) existing entry
I **Citanest** (68 AH)
plain
ampoules
1% 10 mils 20 26 0ea — —
1.5% 25 mils 5 0ea — —
vials
0.5% 20 mils 5 11 3ea — —
50 mils 5 2ea — —
1% 20 mils 5 12 0ea — —
50 mils 5 6ea — —
with adrenaline 1-250,000 †s4B vials
0.5% 20 mils 5 11 3ea — —
50 mils 5 2ea — —
with adrenaline 1-200,000 †s4B vials
1% 20 mils 5 12 0ea — —
50 mils 5 6ea — —
1.5% 20 mils 5 12 6ea — —
50 mils 5 6ea — —
with adrenaline 1-300,000 †s4B Citanest '30'
1.8 mils 50 19 0ea — —
topical 4% 25 mils 4 6ea — —
Clearasil (1277 VI)
After Wash 100cc 39 2 10 9 5 3
I **Clinic** (509 Gibbs)
medicated shampoo
sachets 5 9 1 7 9
bottle 18 11 5 2½ 2 7
family 35 9 9 10 4 10
Clomid (838 MN)
tablets 30 100 0ea — —
Codemprin (208 BW) †DDI
D tablets 10
Colgate (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order
chlorphyll toothpaste
standard 17 3 4 9 2 4½
large 24 8 6 9 3 5
dental cream
standard 69 0 18 9 2 4½
(4 doz) (4 doz)
large 49 4 13 5 3 5
(2 doz) (2 doz)
ex-large 35 1 9 7 4 10
family 23 1 6 4 6 4½
(½ doz) (½ doz)
fluoride toothpaste
standard 34 6 9 5 2 4½
(2 doz) (2 doz)
large 25 11 7 1 3 7
shaving cream brushless
tube 21 8 5 11 3 0

			15 9		4 4		4 4
			(½ doz)		(½ doz)		
		jar	17 7		4 10		4 10
			(½ doz)		(½ doz)		
		lather tube	21 8		5 11		3 0
		instant	21 11		6 0		6 0½
			(½ doz)		(½ doz)		
		shaving stick refill	11 2		3 1		1 6½
	Coprosol (397 Dunster)						
		capsules	10 24 0		—		2 9
			30 60 0		—		7 6
		drops 25mils	25 0		—		3 6
D	Co-tabs (292 C)						
I	**Co-tabs** (311 C)						
D	Crazy Foam (39 Allspray) existing entry						
	Crazy Foam (39 Allspray)						
			—		—		4 11
I	**Cypres** (Rigaud) (47 Anestan)						
	room perfume						
	candle with metal						
	base and snuffer		71 0ea	19 7ea	*143* 9		
	refill candle		60 0ea	16 6ea	*121* 6		
	spray	3oz	33 0ea	9 1ea	67 0		
	refill	3oz	20 0ea	5 6ea	40 6		
	Cystopurin (1530 Fisons)						
D	tablets	20	—	—	—		
I	**Cythere** (Rigaud (47 Anestan)						
	room perfume						
	candle with metal						
	base and snuffer		71 0ea	19 7ea	*143* 9		
	refill candle		60 0ea	16 6ea	*121* 6		
	spray	3oz	33 0ea	9 1ea	67 0		
	refill	3oz	20 0ea	5 6ea	40 6		
D	Dalmaplast (1127 Seton) all products						
D	Dalzofoam (1127 Seton) existing entry						
I	**Dalzofoam** (1127 Seton)						
	(distributors 93 BJ)						
	adhesive						
	18in×9in×$\frac{3}{16}$ (4)		18 0ea	—		—	
	18in×9in×$\frac{5}{16}$ (4)		24 0ea	—		—	
	18in×9in×$\frac{7}{16}$ (4)		30 0ea	—		—	
	non-adhesive						
	18in×9in×$\frac{3}{16}$ (4)		13 6ea	—		—	
	18in×9in×$\frac{5}{16}$ (4)		19 6ea	—		—	
	18in×9in×$\frac{7}{16}$ (4)		25 6ea	—		—	
	Daraprim (208 BW)						
I	elixir	60mils	20 0	—		2 6	
D	2oz		—	—		—	
	Del Sol (153 Bibby)						
	olive oil	5oz	21 9	—		2 3	
	Demavet (1176 Squibb) VPO						
		60cc	10 0ea	—		15 0	
		250cc	30 0ea	—		45 0	
I	**Dentabs** (509 Gibbs)						
	teeth cleaning tablets						
	pocket		9 2	2 6½		1 3	
	family		23 11	6 7		3 4	
	economy		33 2	9 1½		4 7	
	Dextrosol (200 B&P)						
	powder	½lb	48 0	—		*1 3*	
			(4 doz)				
		1lb	43 2	—		2 3	
			(2 doz)				
	Di-Adreson (917 Organon)						
D	tablets 5mgm	30					
	Di-Adreson-F (917 Organon)						
D	tablets 5mgm	30					
	Diandrone (917 Organon)						
D	tablets 10mgm	25					
	Dilaudid (708 Knoll) S1 DD1						
	ampoules						
	1·1 mil 0·002gm	4	2 9ea	—		*3* 8	
		40	23 4ea	—		*31* 1	
	Dilosyn (179 BDH) †s4B						
	syrup	115mils	58 0	—		7 3	
		1 litre	31 11½ea	—		47 11	
	tablets	25	60 0	—		7 6	
		250	40 0ea	—		60 0	
	Dimenformon (917 Organon)						
D	ampoules 5mgm	3 & 12					
D	10mgm	3 & 12					
	Diovol (1441 Wallace)						
	tablets	50	7 9ea	2 1ea		*13* 9	
	Direma (378 Dista)						
D	tablets 25mgm	25					
D	50mgm	25					
	DOCA (917 Organon)						
D	ampoules 5mgm	3 & 25					
D	vial 5mgm	5 mils					
D	ampoules 10mgm	3 & 25					
D	vial 10mgm	10mils					
D	Sublings 1mgm	25					
D	Dorant (718 LAB) existing entry						
I	**Dorant** (718 LAB)						
	mouthwash	2oz	24 0	7 0		3 7	
	trial size		10 0	2 10		*1 7*	
	hair tonic	4oz	52 6	14 8		*7 11*	
D	Drazine (1154 5&N) tablets—			—		—	
I	**Dumb-Bell** (1127 Seton)						
	(distributors 93 BJ)						
	sutures	72	4 2ea	—		6 0	
D	Duromorph (718 LAB) existing entry						
I	**Duromorph** (718 LAB) DD						
	disposable syringe						
	1.0 mil	1	21 0	—		2 3	
	vials	6	81 0	—		9 0	
	Dylon (816 Mayborn)						
I	blue		2 0	—		*3*	
I	dry bleach	large	15 4	—		*1 11*	
	nylon white	large	23 4	—		*2 11*	
	Easy (509 Gibbs)						
	shaving stick		16 9	4 7½		2 0	
	refill		10 7	2 11		1 3	

	Ectoparasite (1263 Upjohn)							
	aerosol (vet.)	5oz	5 8ea	—		8 6		
	Edosol (1249 Trufood)							
		14oz	88 0	—		*9 3*		
		3lb	276 0	—		28 9		
	Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)							
	eyelashes extra thick							
			399.00 —	—		31 3		
	silverings		—	—		10 6		
	Elnett (525 Golden)							
	Satin aerosol	4oz	37 6	10 4		5 6		
	for greasy hair							
		10oz	71 0	19 6		10 6		
	Embequin (971 P5MB)							
D	tablets	100 & 500						
	Entair (179 BDH)							
	expectorant 500mils		10 0ea	2 9ea		17 9		
D	Equanil L.A. (1352 Wyeth)							
I	**Erasmic** (509 Gibbs)							
	shaving stick		18 10	5 2		2 7		
	refill		11 4	3 1½		1 6		
	shaving cream tube		20 11	5 9		2 10		
	jar		30 4	8 4		4 1		
	Superfoam aerosol		34 1	9 4½		4 7		
	Ergoapiol (261 Christy) †s4B							
	E.S.T.P. (1457 PP Ltd.)							
D	ointment	4oz						
	Etophylate (1531 Delandale)							
	(distributors 1077 Rona)							
	Etophylate P.P. (1531 Delandale)							
	(distributors 1077 Rona)							
	Eucryl (430 Eucryl)							
	denture powder							
		large	14 8	4 0½		2 1		
	Eutonyl (2 Abbott) †s4B							
	Filmtabs 25mgm							
		100	52 10ea	—		79 3		
		500	251 0ea	—		376 6		
		1000	487 0ea	—		730 6		
	Eutonyl-Ten (2 Abbott) †s4B							
	Filmtabs 10mgm							
		100	26 0ea	—		39 0		
		500	123 6ea	—		185 3		
		1000	239 7ea	—		359 4		
I	**Eve Reve** (Rigaud) (47 Anestan)							
	perfume standard							
		⅛oz	9 9ea	2 8ea		*19* 9		
		¼oz	25 0ea	6 10ea		*50* 6		
		½oz	36 0ea	9 11ea		*73* 0		
		1oz	50 0ea	13 9ea		*101* 3		
	special de-luxe							
		½oz	47 6ea	13 1ea		*96* 3		
		1oz	66 0ea	18 2ea		*133* 9		
	super de-luxe	½oz	156 0ea	43 0ea		*316* 0		
	spray	¾oz	18 0ea	5 0ea		*36* 6		
	refill	¾oz	12 0ea	3 4ea		24 4		
	toilet water standard							
		2oz	19 0ea	5 3ea		*38* 6		
		4oz	30 0ea	8 3ea		60 9		
		8oz	54 0ea	14 10ea		*109* 4		
		32oz	260 0ea	71 6ea		*526* 6		
	spray	3oz	39 0ea	10 9ea		*79* 0		
	refill	3oz	23 6ea	6 5ea		47 6		
	Exolan (1454 Dermal)							
	cream	50gm	17 6ea	4 10ea		—		
	Eylure (443 Eylure)							
	Three-to-get Ready		72 6	19 10		10 8		
	Farina, Johann Maria (529 Gorney)							
	Red Crest Cologne							
		50055	65 2	17 11		9 8		
		50200	216 0	59 5		32 9		
	(Rosoli)	50119	180 0	49 6		26 8		
D	50140 & 50180		—	—		—		
D	Fellows (451 F&J)							
I	Fellows (369 DL)							
	Flagyl (971 P5MB)							
	tablets 200mgm							
		250	151 8ea	—		227 6		
	Frador (107BH&L)							
	(distributors 451 F & J)							
			17 8	4 4⅓		2 7		
	Fruligar (333 Cupal)							
	garlic cough mixture		16 6	4 1		2 6		
I	**Gahns** (900 Norton)							
	Swedish pine needle							
	foam bath sachet		10 10	3 0		*1* 7½		
		4oz	78 0	21 5½		*11* 8		
		8oz	150 0	41 3		22 0½		
	soap		32 6	8 11		4 10		
D	Galactomin (1249 Trufood) existing entry							
I	**Galactomin** (1249 Trufood)							
	formula 17	14oz	100 0	—		10 6		
		3lb	314 6	—		*32* 9		
	formula 18 reduced							
	fat	14oz	125 6	—		*13* 0		
	formula 19 fructose							
		16oz	389 0	—		40 6		
	Gardenal (971 PSMB) †s1s4A							
	tablets 60 mgm	100	20 0	—		2 5		
		1000	106 0	—		13 3		
I	sodium powder							
		25gm	58 0	—		7 3		
D	tablets 86 mgm		—	—		—		
I	**Gargon** (1176 Squibb) TSVPO							
	(vet)	6cc	30 0	—		3 9		
	Gay-Jee (927 OL)							
	pine disinfectant							
		16oz	18 0	—		*2 1*		
		160oz	110 0	—		*11 0*		
	Genticin (187 BS) T5							
	injection vial 2 mils							
			6 141 0ea	—		—		
			25 576 6ea	—		—		
I	**Gerber** (200 B&P)							
	junior foods							
	lamb dinner, beef							
	dinner, veal dinner							
		4½oz	22 10	—		*1*		
			(2doz)					
	strained foods							
	lamb dinner, beef							
	dinner, veal dinner							
		4½oz	22 10	—		*1*		
			(2doz)					
	Germaine Monteil (1486 GM)							
	Color Controllers		—	—		15		
I	**Gibbs** (509 Gibbs)							
	dentifrice		10 7	2 11		1		
	fluoride tooth-							
	paste		17 9	4 10½		2		
			26 6	7 3½		3		
			35 11	9 10½		4		
	Gillette (514 Gillette)							
	razor Techmatic		—	—		42		
	replaceable							
	cartridge		—	—		*8*		
D	Glinteel (1335 Wigglesworth) existing entry							
I	**Glinteel** (1335 Wigglesworth)							
	lotion		10 9	2 11½		2		
	pastilles		16 0	—		2		
	toilet lanoline tube		10 0	2 9		1		
I	**Goddess** (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order							
	hairspray	standard	37 6	10 3		5		
		large	47 8	13 0		7		
	shampoo	sachet	17 9	4 10				
			(3 doz)	(3 doz)				
		bottle	13 2	3 7		1		
			21 6	5 10		3		
	Goya (532 Goya)							
	CedarWood							
	shampoo		41 10	11 2½		6		
	Grossmith's (544 Grossmith)							
	talcum	807	26 6	7 3½		4		
I	**Hair-Do** (556 HDC)							
	continental bubble bath							
			20 0	5 6		2 1		
	cleansing milk		20 0	5 6		2 1		
	hand cream		20 0	5 6		2 1		
	shampoo							
	egg and lanolin sachet							
			3 4	11				
		340cc	20 0	5 6		2 1		
	medicated sachet		3 4	11				
		340cc	20 0	5 6		2 1		
	Haliverol (938 PD)							
D	50 mils							
	Hard as Nails (43 Amropa)							
			30 0	8 6		4		
I	**Harmony** (412 Elida)							
	hair colour	tube	22 6	6 2½		3		
	Hartnell (1376 Hartnell)							
	(distributors 544 Grossmith)							
	eye shadow		37 6	10 3½		5		
	lipstick refill		34 0	8 6		5		
	rouge cream		23 6	6 5½		3		
	Havapen (1352 Wyeth) TS							
	tablets	100	41 8ea	—		55		
D	Hepatex-T (394 DF)							
I	**Heptonal** (1531 Delandale)							
	(distributors 1077 Rona)							
	Histadyl E. C. (413 Lilly) †S7 DD1							
	syrup	80oz	36 0ea	9 11ea		*63*		
	Honeyfruit (175 BCP)							
	health food	7oz	45 0	—		4		
		16oz	82 6	—		8		
	Hudson (1343 DW)							
	flash cube re-usable		—	—		*12*		
	Hycal (103 BF)		61 9½	10 2½		—		
			(2 doz)	(2 doz)				
	Hydro-Adreson (917 Organon)							
D	cream 0·5%	5gm & 50gm						
D	1·0%	5gm & 50gm						
D	2·5%	50gm						
D	lotion 0·5%	20mils						
D	1·0%	20mils						
	Hydrocortisone (917 Organon)							
D	ointment 0·5%	5gm & 50gm						
D	1·0%	5gm & 50gm						
D	2·5%	5gm & 50gm						
I	**Icilma** (509 Gibbs)							
	vanishing cream		8 6	2 4		1 2		
			15 10	4 4½		2 3		
	Ilford (645 Ilford)							
	colour films							
	Colorprint	20exp.	12 10ea	1 5ea		*18* 6		
	Rapid		9 4ea	1 1ea		*13* 6		
	Colorslide	20exp.	12 1½ea	1 4ea		*17* 6		
		36exp.	18 8ea	2 1ea		*27* 0		
	Colorslide Super							
		8exp.	8 4ea	11ea		*12* 0		
		20exp.	13 5ea	1 6ea		*19* 11		
		36exp.	20 1ea	2 3ea		*29* 0		
	Rapid		11 9ea	1 4ea		*17* 0		
	Colorcine '25'		16 5ea	1 10ea		*23* 9		
	holiday pack		49 4ea	5 6ea		*71* 3		
	Ilfochrome 8mm '100'							
			55 4½ea	6 2ea		*80* 0		
	Imprevu (301 Coty)							
	perfume cream sachet							
		264-09	120 6	32 4		17 9		
	In Love (1376 Hartnell)							
	(distributors 544 Grossmith)							
	perfume	HL4½	550 0	151 3		83 8		
	Inter-Dens (1457 PP Ltd.)							
D	mirror pack							
	JETset (1391 Swiffax)							
	electrically heated							
	hair roller kit		142 7ea	38 2ea		252 0		
	Junivite (147 Boots)							
	syrup	4oz	22 0	—		2 9		
		8oz	40 0	—		5 0		

ivanail (353 DP) 20 0 5 6 3 0
ay's (683 Kay)
(distributors 834 MWL)
linseed compound
2oz 14 6 4 0 1 11
6oz 29 4 8 1 3 11
atings (430 Eucryl)
large 36 0 — 4 0
nt (693 Kent)
toothbrushes
"De Luxe" 63 4 — 7 11
"Classic" 44 0 — 5 6
"Wessler" 60 0 — 7 6
ex. hard 63 4 — 7 11
"Park Lane" ex. hard
31 4 — 3 11
"Contour" 31 4 — 3 11
"Pedigree" ex. hard
31 4 — 3 11
"Harley Street" 26 0 — 3 3
"Olympic" nylon 22 0 — 2 9
"KB42" badger 52 0 — 6 6
denture brush
"Clinic" 31 4 — 3 11
inidin Durules (68 AH)
tablets 30 26 6ea — 39 9
100 80 7ea — 120 11
odak (711 Kodak)
Brownie 127 camera outfit
39 11ea 10 6ea 71 11
Instamatic camera
outfit "25" 56 6ea 14 3ea 98 3
projectors
Instamatic M70-L 845 0ea — 1300 0
M80-L 975 0ea — 1500 0
old models — — —
movie film Ektachrome II
abiton (718 LAB)
approx. 8oz 51 0 14 2 6 11
approx. 26oz 150 0 42 0 20 3
actocalamine (324 Crookes)
cream 50gm 28 0 7 8½ 4 2
28gm — — —
potassium bicarbonate
300mgm 1000 38 5ea — —
500mgm 1000 43 2ea — —
1gm 1000 84 0ea — —
'Aiment (301 Coty)
perfume cream sachet
264-20 106 9 28 8 15 9
ayla (1372 CCL)
ayla (1000 PPL)
ectro-caps (1429 TL)
lithium carbonate
300mgm 1000 45 7ea — —
potassium chloride
500mgm 1000 40 10ea — —
1gm 1000 74 5ea — —
sodium bicarbonate
500mgm 1000 36 0ea
850mgm 1000 54 0ea — —
1gm 1000 60 0ea — —
2gm 1000 90 0ea — —
sodium bicarbonate
500mgm & potassium bicarbonate
500mgm 1000 81 7ea — —
sodium fluoride‡
10mgm 1000 36 0ea — —
sodium chloride
250mgm 1000 37 2ea — —
500mgm 1000 40 10ea — —
750mgm 1000 48 0ea — —
1gm 1000 74 5ea — —
1·25gm 1000 90 0ea — —
1·5gm 1000 93 7ea — —
eichner (749 Leichner)
professional
make-up kit 52 0ea 14 3½ea 92 6
ess (528GM) 2 3
toothpaste 16 7 4 7
eucodinin (819 McY)
ointment 1oz 14 9ea 4 0½ea 23 11
evenor (1530 Fisons)
idothesin (1341 Willows) existing entry
idothesin (1341 Willows)
plain or with
adrenaline
1—100,000 or
1—200,000 solutions with adrenaline †s4B
injection vial
0·5%, 1% & 2%
20mils 6 6 9ea — 9 0
50mils 6 11 9ea — 15 8
250mils 12 4ea — 16 6
ampoules
2mils 100 27 9ea — 37 0
5mils 50 27 9ea — 37 0
10mils 25 27 9ea — 37 0
20mils 6 17 8ea — 23 8
25mils 6 17 8ea — 23 8
cartridges
2mils 100 22 11ea — 30 6
topical 4% 25mils 3 7ea — 5 5
gel 1% antiseptic
15mils 30 0 — 3 9
2% antiseptic
15mils 30 0 — 3 9
imits (1552 UL)
plain chocolate meal 20 3 3 4½ 2 6½
ipostabil (894 Nicholas)
capsules 60 136 0 37 5 20 1
ocabiotal (1123 5LL)
(distributors 1556 Farillon)
nasal spray nebuliser
15mils 7 0ea — 10 6
pressurised aerosol
see L.P. Aerosol

Locasol (1249 Trufood)
14oz 100 0 — 10 6
3lb 314 — 32 9
D Lucofen (1310 WW) tablets 25mgm
I Lustre Dent (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order
standard 33 2 9 0 2 3½
(2 doz) (2 doz)
large 24 0 6 7 3 4
(1 doz) (1 doz)
Lynoral (917 Organon)
D tablets 0·01mgm 25
D 0·02mgm 25
D 0·05mgm 25
D 0·1mgm 25
D 1·0mgm 25
Mavala (664 J5 &C)
cuticle cream 120 0 33 0 18 0
scientific hardener
discovery pack 33 8 9 3 5 0
I Mellow Blossoms (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order
toilet soap (4) 42 8 11 7 1 11½
(1 gross) (1 gross)
I Melody (412 Elida)
hair colourant 45 1 12 5 6 8
Menformon (917 Organon)
D tablets 0·1mgm 25, 100 & 500
D 0·3mgm 25
D 1·0mgm 25
D 5·0mgm 25
Mennen (525 Golden)
Cologne 59 0 16 3 8 9
Mentasol (509 Gibbs)
toothpaste
standard 17 9 4 10½ 2 4
large 25 2 6 11 3 5
I Merveilleuse (Rigaud) (47 Anestan)
perfumed Cologne
standard 4oz 26 6ea 7 4½ea 53 9
8oz 43 6ea 11 11ea 88 0
spray 3oz 38 6ea 10 7ea 78 0
refill 3oz 23 6ea 6 5ea 47 6
Methyltestosterone (917 Organon)
D 5ublings 5mgm 25
D 10mgm 25
D 50mgm 25
Milontin (938 PD)
D Kapseals 0·25gm 500
Minafen (1249 Trufood)
16oz 301 0 — 33 6
3lb 885 0 — 98 3
Minivite (727 Lane)
capsules 64 96 0 — 12 6
Minolta (667 JCL)
camera 16MG — — 703 1
Miranda (817 MP5)
camera "FVT" — — 1599 9
case — — 86 3
5ensorex — — 1999 6
case — — 135 6
D Monica 5mart (856 M5C) existing entry
I Monica Smart (856 M5C)
deodorant (roll ball) 28 4 7 8 4 6
eyebrow pencil 9 5 2 7 1 6
face powder 15 8 4 4 2 6
lipstick 31 5 8 7 5 0
skintone foundation 70 8 19 4 10 0
talcum 33 0 9 0 5 6
Morny (862 Morny)
beauty bath foam — — 13 6
Martha (1305 WB) †s1DD
ampoules No. 1
100 84 0ea — 126 0
Muguet des Bois (301 Coty)
perfume cream sachet
264-60 106 9 28 8 15 9
Mydrilate (1305 WB)
solution 0·5%
12×5mils 44 0ea — 66 0
1%
12×5mils 48 0ea — 72 0
D Neo-Hepatex (394 DF)
Neo-Hombreol (917 Organon)
D ampoules 25mgm 3
D 50mgm 3
D 100mgm 3
Neosporin (208 BW) T5
eye drops 5mils 60 0 — 7 6
Nu-soft (810 Maw)
cotton wool puffs 36 0 — 1 6
(3 doz)
I Nutriline (509 Gibbs) 19 1 5 3 2 8
31 4 8 7½ 4 4
Old Spice (1131 5hulton)
body talcum lime
3540 78 6 21 7 12 6
deodorant aerosol lime
3576 84 0 22 6 12 8
Optone (690 Keldon)
I eye drops large 37 5 10 1 5 0
Oradexon (917 Organon)
D tablets 0·5mgm 30
D 0·75mgm 30
Ortho-Novin (922 Ortho) †s4B
calender pack 21 70 0 — 8 9
D 20 — — —
Otrivine-Antistin (262 CIBA)
eye drops 10mils 60 0 — 7 6
Ovestin (917 Organon)
D injection 1mgm 2
Ozoline (927 OL)
DDT spray 32oz 46 0 — 5 6
1gall 168 0 — 21 0
aerosol 12oz 46 0 — 5 6
D aerosol 6oz — — —
D sprayers — — —

Ozolo (927 OL)
I healthy pine 160oz 125 0 — 12 0
D 6oz — — —
D Ozonol (927 OL) existing entry
I Ozonol (927 OL)
air purifiers 57 0 3 0 7 0
refill 30 0 — 3 6
channel hygiene
block 9 0 — 1 0
pine air 56 0 2 5 6 11
refill 34 0 — 4 0
Ozzo (927 OL)
I air fresh aerosol
8oz 28 0 — 3 6
12oz 44 0 — 5 6
telephone hygiene
4oz 54 0 — 6 0
D air fresh aerosol
6oz — — —
D Penspek (378 Dista)
D Penspek Sulpha (378 Dista)
Palmolive (280 CP) 5 pack minimum order
after shave lotion 17 7 4 10 4 10
(½ doz) (½ doz)
pre-electric shave 17 7 4 10 4 10
(½ doz) (½ doz)
rapid shave 21 11 6 0 6 0½
(½ doz) (½ doz)
shampoo 24 4 6 8 3 10
shave cream lather or
brushless tube 21 8 5 11 3 0
15 9 4 4 4 4
(½ doz) (½ doz)
jar 17 7 4 10 4 10
(½ doz) (½ doz)
shaving stick refill 11 2 3 1 1 6½
soap green regular 47 4 12 11 11½
(6 doz) (6 doz)
bath 50 10 13 10 1 7
(4 doz) (4 doz)
family 31 7 8 7 1 11½
(2 doz) (2 doz)
gold regular 56 6 15 5 1 2
(6 doz) (6 doz)
bath 59 3 16 1 1 10
(4 doz) (4 doz)
Pandora (1590 5etatome)
I (distributors 845 GM)
I Panolog (1176 5quibb) T5VPO
ointment (vet.) 5cc 6 6ea — 9 9
Parador (430 Eucryl)
I spray 13 6 — 1 6
Pardale (346 Dales) †s1DDI
paediatric elixir
50mils 4 0ea — —
250mils 12 0ea — —
Paris (301 Coty)
perfume cream sachet
264-80 106 9 28 8 15 9
Parke-Davis (938 PD)
D adrenaline in oil 6
D cascara evacuant 80 oz
D glutamic acid tablets 0·5gm
D glycerine suppositories adults
D rutin tablets with vit. C 25
D tuberculin tablets P.P.D.
D typhoid-paratyphoid A & B 1·5 mils
Pears (509 Gibbs)
baby powder 16 11 4 8 2 4
transparent soap 9 2 2 6½ 1 1
13 4 3 8 1 7
Penidural (1352 Wyeth) T5
oral suspension 250 mils hospitals only
I Pepsodent (509 Gibbs)
toothpaste
standard 17 2 4 8½ 2 3
large 24 7 6 9 3 4
economy 32 9 9 0 4 5
Pernaemon (917 Organon)
D fort ampoules 1 mil 3
Pernomol (718 LAB)
chilblain paint 19 0 5 6 2 11
Personna (438 ER)
wall-clip shaving set 84 6 23 4 12 6
shaving brush
bristle No. 40 45 4 12 6 6 0
No. 42 63 0 17 4 8 6
Petronet (1127 5eton)
(distributors 93 BJ)
I dressing strip
3½in×8yd 72 0 — —
Philips (977 PE)
hand hair dryer
HK4100 47 7ea 12 9ea 76 2
Photopia (980 Photopia)
exposure meter
Accurette — — 39 6
Pifco (983 Pifco)
electric blanket
Nitetime single
6401 53 1ea 14 3ea 85 0
Razorlite mirror
1648 17 5ea 4 8ea 27 11
Pin-up (412 Elida)
home perm end-curl 38 2 10 6 5 7
full-head 58 6 16 1 8 8
Plantoids (430 Eucryl)
D chrysanthemum, rose, sweet pea, dahlia.
D indoor
Plus (1565 P. Plus)
flashgun
sunblitz 1000 — — 161 9
Polyantibiotic (1263 Upjohn) T5
aerosol (vet.)
110gm 30 0ea — 45 0

Polybactrin (218 Calmic) TS
cream 15gm 7 6ea — —
H.C. cream 15gm 11 6ea — —

Polysil (1263 Upjohn)
(vet.) 12x1oz 34 0ea — 51 0

Ponstan (938 PD)
D Kapseals 125mgm 25 & 250

I **Potaba** (521 Glenwood)
capsules 240 48 9ea — 65 0
1000 184 2ea — 245 6
Envules 40 54 0ea — 72 0
tablets 120 21 4ea — 28 6
1000 148 2ea — 197 6

Pregnyl (917 Organon)
D ampoules 100iu 3

I **Pretty Poodle** (927 OL)
dog shampoo 4oz 24 0 6 7 3 6

Procelium (1530 Fisons)
D ointment — — —

Progestin (917 Organon)
D ampoules 10mgm 3, 12 & 25
D 25mgm 3, 12 & 25

Progestoral (917 Organon)
D tablets 5mgm 25
D 10mgm 25
D 25mgm 25

Prosol (1249 Trufood)
16oz 81 0 — 8 6
3lb 230 8 — 24 0

D Prurex (1530 Fisons)

D Quadrillin (518 Glaxo)

Quixalud (1176 Squibb)
dispersable powder
(vet.) 240gm 25 0ea — 37 6
1·2 kilo 108 4ea — 162 6

Radiomulsin (179 BDH)
115mils 38 0 — 4 9
500mils 138 0 — 17 3
2 litres 39 0ea — 58 6

Regula (980 Photopia)
flash unit AG — — 39 6

Remiderm (1176 Squibb)
I cream (vet.)
TSVPO 5gm 42 0 — 5 3

D Reserpinal (238 CL)

D Ricoh (817 MP5)

Ricoh (565 Hanimex)
projector
Auto 8P Dualmatic — — 950 0

Rinural (1310 WW) † DDI
linctus 125mils 56 0 15 0 8 3

Robitussin A-C (1071 Robins) †s7DDI
20oz 38 4ea — 57 6

D Roxy (928 Pad)

I **Roxy** (555 Haffenden)
bathing caps 52 0 5 2½ 6 11
rubber gloves 28 6 3 2 3 11
super 35 6 3 11 4 11

Rozalex (1088 Rozalex)
No. 1 unperfumed
tin 23 3 6 4¾ 3 3
lanolin skin cream 23 3 6 4¼ 3 3

Rubrafer Improved (1176 Squibb)
I (vet.) vial 50 dose 45 0ea — 67 6
D 6 — — —

Ruelene (1263 Upjohn)
concentrate (vet.)
1pt 21 8ea — 32 6
1gall 153 4ea — 230 0

I **Rynabond** (1530 Fisons) †s7
tablets 30 108 0 29 8½ 16 0
250 65 0ea 17 10½ea 115 4
syrup 4oz 69 0 19 0 10 3

Sanette (927 OL)
fragrant air 11 6 — 1 4

Sanitas (1102 Sanitas)
I powder (sprinkler) 18 0 — 2 0
28lb 23 6ea — 31 4
56lb 38 0ea — 50 3
D 1cwt — — —
D floor polish — — —
D moth tablets — — —
D soap Windor & buttermilk — — —
D toilet paper — — —

Sankyo (1343 DW)
projector Dualux — — 990 0

D Selto (1125 Selto) existing entry

I **Selto** (1125 Selto)
dental salt 16 7 4 6½ 2 4
22 4 6 1½ 3 1

Schick (1115 SI)
electric shavers
Cordless 220E 184 8ea 49 6ea 304 2
Lady Schick 107E 64 9ea 17 4ea 106 8
Super 3-speed 233W 135 4ea 36 3ea 222 11
hairdryer
Carousel 312 113 10ea 30 6ea 182 3

Score (172 BMCL)
hair dressing 38gm 22 6 5 4 3 0
80gm 36 2 9 6 4 11

I **Slenda** (1564 JR&S)
low calorie drink
20oz 24 3 3 7 2 9

Solupen (378 Dista)
D mega units 0·2×5

I **Sorbidel** (1531 Delandale)
(distributors 1077 Rona)

Sovol (235 Carteret)
tablets 21 9 6 0 2 11

Spratts (1175 SPL)
D meat kennel size

D Ster-zac (626 HH & C) existing entry

I **Ster-zac** (626 HH & C)
anti-bacterial soap
squeeze pack 14oz 4 8ea 1 3ea —
dispenser pack
16oz 10 0ea 2 9ea —
1 gall 26 8ea 7 4ea —
bath concentrate
sachets 50×3mils 14 6ea — —
12×1oz 11 6ea — —
144×1oz 120 0ea — —
500mils 10 6ea — —
2 litres 36 0ea — —
cream 2oz 22 0 5 9 —
1 lb 9 0ea 2 6ea —
powder 30gm 13 9 — —
8oz 32 3 — —
skin cleaner
150mils 4 4ea 1 2¼ea —
1 gall 50 0ea 13 9ea —
soap wrapped 10 3 2 10 —
unwrapped 85 0 23 4 —
(1 gross) (1 gross)

Streptaquaine (378 Dista)
D cartridges
1·0gm/2mils 5

Streptotriad (971 PSMB) †s4B
granules 60mils 48 0 — 6 0

Supersoft (563 Hampshire)
Close-up deodorant
aerosol 37 1 10 2 5 0

Tabano (718 LAB)
anti smoking
pastilles 54 0 — 6 9

Tabloid (208 BW
quinidine sulphate
0·2gm 100 60 0ea — 90 0

I **Tackle** (280 CP)
medicated gel 36 4 9 11 5 0

Taka-diastase (938 PD)
D pepsin compound tablets 25

T.C.P. (1552 UL)
ointment 16 6 4 6½ 2 2½

D Tersavid (1074 Roche) tablets

Tidman's (1235 Tidman)
table sea salt 12oz 26 6 — 2 11
5 lb 117 6 — 12 11

D Tonic Sweets (1559 TS) existing entry

I **Tonic Sweets** (1559 TS)
(distributors 1545 Vestric)
barley fruits, barley sugar, butter pieces, horehound candy, malted milk, milk and butter, milk
toffees 10 8 1 9 1 3
barley fruit lollies 14 0 2 3½ 2
(10doz) (10doz)
blackcurrant sticks 16 9 2 9½ —
(6doz) (6doz)

Top C (727 Lane)
vitamin health drink
12oz 37 6 6 2 4 6

Trilocan (394 DF) TS
cream 15gm 45 0 — —

D Trombovar (93 BJ) existing entry

I **Trombovar** (93 BJ)
ampoules 2cc 10 32 5ea 8 11ea —
multivial 25 mils 1 31 2ea 8 7ea —
12 374 0ea 102 10ea —

I **U.F.I.** (1166 Southon)
aerosols 10gm 12 0ea 3 4ea 21 4
20gm 16 0ea 4 5ea 28 5

I **Un Air Embaume** (Rigaud) (47 Anestan)
perfume standard
¼oz 9 9ea 2 8ea 19 9
½oz 25 0ea 6 10ea 50 6
½oz 36 0ea 9 11ea 73 0
1oz 50 0ea 13 9ea 101 3
de-luxe ½oz 47 6ea 13 1ea 96 3
1oz 66 0ea 18 2ea 133 9
super de-luxe ½oz 156 0ea 43 0ea 316 0
spray ⅓oz 18 0ea 5 0ea 36 6
refill ⅓oz 12 0ea 3 4ea 24 4
toilet water
standard 2oz 19 0ea 5 3ea 38 6
4oz 30 0ea 8 3ea 60 9
8oz 54 0ea 14 10ea 109 4
32oz 260 0ea 71 6ea 526 6
spray 3oz 39 0ea 10 9ea 79 0
refill 3oz 23 6ea 6 5ea 47 6

I **Varico** (1127 Seton)
(distributors 93 BJ)
leg bandage
3in × 3yd 8 6ea — 12 9

Vetzyme (978 PYP)
cream shampoo 2oz 15 0 4 2 2 2
4oz 26 0 7 2 3 9
13oz 56 0 15 5 8 3
½gall 26 0ea 7 2ea 45 6
1gall 44 0ea 12 1ea 77 0

Vionate (1176 Squibb)
6×½lb 22 0 — 30 0
2lb 20 0ea — 30 0

I **Vionate-L** (1176 Squibb)
2 lb 20 0ea — 30 0
10 lb 80 0ea — 120 0
50 lb 333 4ea — 500 0

V.I.P. (430 Eucryl)
baby pants 31 6 — 3 6
D baby cream — — —

Voss (1169 GS&S)
bath oil sachet 7 0 1 11 1
bottle 5-bath 32 0 8 9½ 4
22-bath 86 0 23 8 12
45-bath 168 0 46 2½ 25

White Fire (544 Grossmith)
skin perfume 616 56 0 15 4¾ 8

Woltz (128 Biometica)
I nail hardener 99 10 27 5½ 15

Wonder Set (1037 Reckitt)
40 6 9 10 5

D Xylocaine (68 AH) existing entry

Xylocaine (68 AH)
plain
ampoules 0·5%
10 mils 20 20 0ea — —
20 mils 5 17 0ea — —
1% 5 mils 50 38 0ea — —
10 mils 20 22 6ea — —
20 mils 5 18 6ea — —
1·5% 25mils 4 2ea — —
2% 2 mils 100 42 6ea — —
5 mils 50 42 6ea — —
cartridge blue 2%
2·2 mils 60 19 0ea — —
1·8 mils 50 16 3ea — —
vials 0·5%
20 mils 6 10 10ea — —
50 mils 4 2ea — —
1% 20 mils 6 11 6ea — —
50 mils 4 4ea — —
2% 20 mils 6 12 6ea — —
50 mils 4 8ea — —
with adrenaline
1-200,000 †s4B
ampoules
0·5% 5 mils 50 34 0ea — —
10 mils 20 20 0ea — —
1% 5 mils 50 38 0ea — —
10 mils 20 22 6ea — —
2% 5 mils 50 42 6ea — —
10 mils 20 43 6ea — —
vials
0·5% 20 mils 6 10 10ea — —
50 mils 4 2ea — —
1% 20 mils 6 11 6ea — —
50 mils 4 4ea — —
2% 20 mils 6 12 6ea — —
50 mils 4 8ea — —
with adrenaline
1-50,000 †s4B
cartridge green
2% 2·2 mils 60 19 0ea — —
with adrenaline
1-80,000 †s4B
cartridge red
2% 2·2 mils 60 19 0ea — —
1·8 mils 50 16 3ea — —
with nor-adrenaline
1-80,000 †s4B
cartridge yellow
2% 2·2 mils 60 19 0ea — —
1·8 mils 50 16 3ea — —
antiseptic gel
15 mils 33 0 — —
eye drops 4%
4 mils 78 0 — —
gel 2% 15 mils 30 0 — —
ointment 5% 15gm 40 0 — —
30gm 68 0 — —
spray 10% 82gm 24 8ea — —
topical 4% 25 mils 54 0 — —
viscous 150 mils 100 0 — —

Xylodase (68 AH)
D ointment 30gm

Xyloproct Plain (68 AH)
ointment 15gm 54 0 — 6
suppositories 10 45 0 — 5

D Zincoplast (754 Leslie) existing entry

I **Zincoplast** (754 Leslie)
waterproof strapping
1in × 3yd 14 0 — 1
2in × 3yd 22 6 — 2
3in × 3yd 32 6 — 3
½in × 5yd 13 0 — 1
1in × 5yd 19 0 — 2
2in × 5yd 31 0 — 3
3in × 5yd 43 0 — 5
zinc oxide plaster
½in × 1yd 5 6 — —
1in × 1yd 7 9 — 1
½in × 3½yd 13 0 — 1
1in × 3½yd 19 0 — 2

Zopla (754 Leslie)
felts
compressions
soft very thin 1/16 in
½yd 10 0ea — 14
1yd 18 6ea — 25 1
thin 3/16in or ¼in
½yd 14 3 — 20
1yd 27 0 — 37 1
med 5/16in or ¼in
½yd 19 0ea — 26
1 yd 36 6ea — 51
thick 7/16in or ⅜in
½yd 23 10ea — 33
1yd 46 3ea — 64
semi-compressed
very thin 1/16in
½yd 11 6ea — 16
1yd 21 6ea — 30
thin 3/16in or ⅛in
½yd 16 9ea — 23
1yd 32 0ea — 44 1

med $\frac{5}{16}$in or $\frac{1}{4}$in					
	½yd	21 10ea	—	*30*	*7*
	1yd	42 3ea	—	*59*	*0*
thick $\frac{7}{16}$in or $\frac{3}{8}$in					
	½yd	27 6ea	—	*38*	*6*
	1yd	53 6ea	—	*74*	*11*
compressed					
very thin $\frac{1}{16}$in					
	½yd	12 10ea	—	*18*	*0*
	1yd	24 3ea	—	*34*	*0*
thin $\frac{3}{16}$in or $\frac{1}{8}$in					
	½yd	17 9ea	—	*24*	*10*
	1yd	34 0ea	—	*47*	*7*
med $\frac{5}{16}$in or $\frac{1}{4}$in					
	½yd	24 0ea	—	*33*	*7*
	1yd	46 9ea	—	*65*	*6*
thick $\frac{7}{16}$in or $\frac{3}{8}$in					
	½yd	29 7ea	—	*41*	*5*
	1yd	57 9ea	—	*80*	*10*
felts, small pieces soft or semi-compressed					
thin small 4in × 3½in					
	13 9		—	*1*	*7*
med 4in × 4in	13 9		—	*1*	*7*
thick 3in × 3in	13 9		—	*1*	*7*
thin large 6in × 6in					
	27 6		—	*3*	*2*
med 6in × 4½in	27 6		—	*3*	*2*
thick 4in × 4½in	27 6		—	*3*	*2*
med unspread 4in × 3in					
	12 0		—	*1*	*5*
felt pads, soft, semi-compressed or compressed O.S. oval					
thin $\frac{3}{16}$in 2¾in × 2½in					
	40 10 gross		—	*57*	*2* gross
thick $\frac{5}{16}$in	50 8 gross		—	*71*	*0* gross
long oval					
thin $\frac{3}{16}$in 3½in × 2in					
	44 8 gross		—	*62*	*6* gross
thick $\frac{5}{16}$in	57 *4* gross		—	*80*	*3* gross
extra large oval					
thin $\frac{3}{16}$in 2¾in × 1¾in					
	35 0 gross		—	*49*	*0* gross
thick $\frac{5}{16}$in	44 8 gross		—	*62*	*6* gross
heart shape					
thin $\frac{3}{16}$in 2in × 1⅝in					
	27 10 gross		—	*39*	*0* gross
thick $\frac{5}{16}$in	35 0 gross		—	*49*	*0* gross
extra large oval					
thin $\frac{3}{16}$in 2⅜in × 1¾in					
	29 0 gross		—	*40*	*7* gross
thick $\frac{5}{16}$in	36 0 gross		—	*50*	*5* gross
large oval					
thin $\frac{3}{16}$in 2¾in × 1⅜in					
	27 10 gross		—	*39*	*0* gross
thick $\frac{5}{16}$in	36 0 gross		—	*50*	*5* gross
large round					
thin $\frac{3}{16}$in 2¾in diameter					
	39 9 gross		—	*53*	*8* gross
thick $\frac{5}{16}$in	49 7 gross		—	*69*	*5* gross
fleecy weblight material					
16in wide	1yd 16 4ea		—	*22*	*11*
Foam-O-Felt					
thin $\frac{3}{16}$in	26 9yd		—	*37*	*6*
med $\frac{5}{16}$in	32 0yd		—	*44*	*10*
Polyfoam					
thin $\frac{3}{16}$in	19 9yd		—	*27*	*8*
med $\frac{5}{16}$in	26 3yd		—	*36*	*9*
sponge rubber					
spread, flexible cloth					
18in wide	1yd 7 0ea		—	*9*	*10*
straps, 18in long					
1in wide	30 6 gross		—	*42*	*9* gross
1¼in wide	37 6 gross		—	*52*	*6* gross
1½in wide	43 0 gross		—	*60*	*3* gross
stockinettes 12in wide					
	1yd 13 0ea		—	*18*	*3*
zinc oxide plaster					
¼in	5yd 14 3		—	*1*	*8*
½in N.H.S.	17 6		—	*2*	*0*
¾in	23 6		—	*2*	*9*
1in N.H.S.	26 3		—	*3*	*0*
1½in	35 9		—	*4*	*2*
2in N.H.S.	43 9		—	*5*	*2*
2½in	49 0		—	*5*	*9*
3in N.H.S.	59 0		—	*6*	*11*
4in	72 0		—	*8*	*4*
¼in	10yd 23 6		—	*2*	*9*
½in	26 3		—	*3*	*0*
¾in	33 3		—	*3*	*11*
1in	40 6		—	*4*	*9*
1½in	54 6		—	*6*	*4*
2in	68 9		—	*8*	*0*
2½in	88 9		—	*10*	*4*
3in	97 0		—	*11*	*1*
4in	125 6		—	*14*	*8*

D Zynocin (378 Dista) lozenges

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

108 Bell=**Bell & Sons, Ltd.,** Link Road, Huyton, Liverpool. Huyton 6206.

265 Clairol=**Clairol, Ltd.,** 5tamford House, 5tation Road, Langley, Bucks. 5lough 43261.

412 Elida=**Elida, Ltd.,** P.O. Box I.D.Y., 43 Portman 5quare, London, W.1. Hunter 1200.

461 FL=**Fibrenyle, Ltd.,** 5kylon House, Gosford Road, Beccles, 5uffolk. Beccles 2442.

509 Gibbs=**Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd.,** P.O. Box I.D.Y., Hesketh House, Portman 5quare, London, W.1. Hunter 1200.

817 MP5=**Mayfair Photographic Suppliers, Ltd.** Hempstalls Lane, Newcastle, 5taffs. Newcastle 65131.

839 Mesco=**Mesco Laboratories, Ltd.,** 10 Holywell Lane, London, E.C.2. 5horeditch 2185.

1117 Scrivens=**Scrivens, Ltd.,** Daimler House, Paradise 5treet, Birmingham, 1. Midland 7975.

1412 Jackel=**Jackel & Co., Ltd.,** Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland. Blyth 2696.

1531 Delandale=**Delandale Laboratories, Ltd.,** 24 Kilburn High Road, London, N.W.6.

1564 JR&5=**James Robertson & Sons, Ltd.,** 138 Bromley Road, London, 5.E.6. Hither Green 1131.

1570 BN=**Baby Needs, division of Jackel & Co., Ltd.** Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland. Blyth 2596.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence Trade Price per Doz.; Purchase Tax per Doz.; Retail Price. Bold upright figures (**2 9**) in the retail price column indicate that the price is subject to resale price maintenance; italic figures (*2 9*) that it is recommended by the manufacturers; and light upright figures (2 9) that it is "notional" as a guide to the retailer in determining his own retail price.

	Airbron (179 BDH)				
	ampoules 2 mils	25 84 0ea	23 1ea	—	
	vial 10 mils	3 49 10ea	13 8½ea	—	
	30 mils	3 142 0ea	39 0½ea	—	
	Akineton (708 Knoll) existing entry				
	Akineton (708 Knoll)				
	ampoules	6 48 0	—	*5*	*4*
		30 17 0ea	—	*22*	*8*
	tablets	20 42 0	—	*4*	*8*
		50 85 0	—	*9*	*5*
		200 23 6ea	—	*31*	*4*
	Arpege (730 Lanvin)				
	perfume	¼oz —	—	*51*	*6*
		½oz —	—	*77*	*0*
	handbag spray	—	—	*62*	*0*
	refill	—	—	*46*	*0*
	toilet water 2oz	—	—	*39*	*0*
	veil of Arpege 3oz	—	—	*39*	*3*
	6oz	—	—	*66*	*0*
	Betnelan (518 Glaxo)				
	tablets 0·5mgm 30				
	Betnesol (518 Glaxo)				
	cream 5gm				
	Betnesol-N (518 Glaxo)				
	cream 5gm				
	Bromural (708 Knoll) †s4B				
	tablets	200 17 4ea	—	*23*	*1*
•	**Brontisol** (221 Camden)				
	metred dose aerosol	16 6ea	—	—	—
	Calcium-Diuretin (708 Knoll)				
	tablets	200			
	Calvert's (219 Calvert)				
	Calvert's (331 C of C)				
	Calvex (219 Calvert)				
	Calvex (331 C of C)				
	Cardiazol ephedrine (708 Knoll)†				
	ampoules 1·1 mil S	56 0	—	*6*	*3*
	Coopers (29S C.M. & R.)				
	Fresh-aire				
	bouquet	29 3	—	*3*	*3*
	floral	29 3	—	*3*	*3*
	Crescendo (730 Lanvin)				
•	perfume	¼oz —	—	**51**	**6**
		½oz —	—	**77**	**0**
	handbag spray	—	—	**62**	**0**
	refill	—	—	**46**	**0**
•	toilet water 2oz	—	—	**39**	**0**
	Cyprol (878 Napp)†				
A	cough syrup	4oz 46 0	—	**5**	**2**
		16oz 136 0	—	**15**	**2**
		80oz 46 8ea	—	**62**	**3**
D	Dento (219 Calvert)				
I	**Dento** (331 C of C)				
•	**Dolalgin** (971 P5MB) †s1s4A				
	tablets	50 60 0	—	**7**	**6**
		500 40 0ea	—	**60**	**0**
	Dorothy Gray (38S DG)				
•	beauty foam	61 0	16 9	**9**	**6**
R	**Econmycin** (1515 CD) T5				
	tablets/capsules				
		100 58 6ea	—	—	
		S00 287 6ea	—	—	
		1000 565 0ea	—	—	

A = Price Advanced
R = Price reduced
• = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

	Esoban (1166 5outhon)				
D	with ichthyol				
	4oz and 80oz				
D	Four Arrows (219 Calvert)				
I	**Four Arrows** (331 C of C)				
D	Fullers (1246 TP & T)				
I	**Fullers** (3 Abel)				
C	**Glycolone** (133S Wigglesworth)				
	hand jelly	11 3	3 1	*2*	*3*
D	Glyped (649 ICI)				
	cream				
	Goulds (1335 Wigglesworth)				
C	baby powder	11 3	3 1	*2*	*0*
D	Jordan (1372 CCL)				
I	**Jordan** (173 Britanol)				
	toothbrushes adult	26 6	—	*3*	*3*
	junior	18 0	—	*2*	*3*
	Lanvin (730 Lanvin)				
I	coffret (3 botts)	—	—	**138**	**0**
	(4 botts)	—	—	**138**	**0**
	Medihaler-bron (1061 Riker)†				
•	200 dose	10 0ea	—	**15**	**0**
D	300 dose	—	—	—	
	My Sin (730 Lanvin)				
A	perfume	¼oz	—	**46**	**0**
		½oz	—	**63**	**0**
•	handbag spray		—	**55**	**0**
	refill		—	**39**	**6**
•	toilet water 2oz		—	**32**	**0**
D	Odol (314 Cranbux) existing entry				
I	**Odol** (314 Cranbux)				
	(distributors 528 GM)				
	mouthwash	45cc 27 9	7 8	**3**	**10**
		85cc 48 6	13 4	**6**	**8**
	toothpaste	61gm 18 2	4 11	**2**	**6**
		107gm 32 8	8 11	**4**	**6**
D	Olympus (1343 DW) existing entry				
I	**Olympus** (1343 DW)				
	cameras				
	35 LE	0097	—	—	**990**	**0**
	35 LC	0115	—	—	*790*	*0*
	case	0106	—	—	*74*	*6*
	Pen F. f2·8	0093	—	—	*990*	*0*
	f1·8	0005	—	—	*1190*	*0*
	f1·4	0083	—	—	*1375*	*2*
	Pen FT. f1·8	0031	—	—	*1500*	*0*
	f1·4	0032	—	—	*1777*	*6*
	f1·2	0033	—	—	*2176*	*3*
	soft case	0080	—	—	*74*	*6*
	hard case	0114	—	—	*107*	*6*
	Quickmatic					
	f3·5	0098	—	—	*357*	*0*
	f2·8	0091	—	—	*420*	*0*
	EEM	0017	—	—	*590*	*0*
	puch case	0111	—	—	*35*	*0*
	Paracodin (708 Knoll) s1DD1				
C	tablets	20 39 0	—	*4*	*4*
	Piriton (34 A & H) †s7				
R	tablets 4mgm	500 60 10ea	—	**91**	**3**
	Sankyo (1343 DW)				
	cameras				
R	5uper CM	—	—	*1190*	*0*
R	Super 5X	—	—	*1391*	*6*
•	5uper SCM	—	—	*1590*	*0*
	case	—	—	*96*	*4*
•	**Sarakan** (1105 Sarakan)				
	toothpaste	32 0	8 10	*4*	*9*
	Scandal (730 Lanvin)				
A	perfume	¼oz	—	**46**	**0**
		½oz	—	**63**	**0**

	handbag spray	—	—	55	0		120 M	—	—	799	6
	refill	—	—	39	6		240 S	—	—	1990	0
•	toilet water 2oz	—	—	32	0		case	—	—	110	0
D	Seclopen (518 Glaxo)						**Sof'down** (1349 LW)				
D	Sevilan (1372 CCL)					•	tie-pants (4)	32	3	—	1 11
I	**Sevilan** (S80 DH & Co.)								(2 doz.)		
D	Silma (1343 DW) existing entry						**Stelazine** (11S3 SKF) †s4B				
I	**Silma** (1343 DW)						Spansule capsules				
	projectors standard 8					•	10mgm 100	45	4ea	—	68 0
	120 M	—	—	790	0		**Strepolin** (S18 Glaxo)				
	240 S	—	—	1990	0	D	50% packs				
	case	—	—	110	0		**Tussobron** (1335 Wigglesworth)†				
	projectors Super 8					I	syrup 4oz	30	0	—	5 0

	Zal (1480 Izal)				
•	disinfectant	1gall	12	6ea	— 17
D		10gall	—		— —

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

582 Haywood=**J. H. Haywood, Ltd.**, Abbeyfield Roa Lenton Lane, Nottingham. Nottingham 82581.

1105 Sarakan=**Sarakan Products, Ltd.**, 88 Harley Hous Regents Park, London, N.W.1.

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